The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3142. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the Upper Potomac.

A Reported Battle at Bolivar.

Col. Gray's Regiment and Six Companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Engaged with Three Thousand Rebels.

The Rebel Force Repulsed Three Times.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

More Severe Skirmishing Along the Lines.

The Pawnee Fired Upon by a Rebel Battery.

A LARGE FORCE AT AQUIA CREEK.

A Bridge Burnt by Jeff. Thompson in Missouri.

PILOT KNOB AND IRONTON THREATENED.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

RUMORED FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The city is filled to-night with a story brought here by Paymaster DAVIS, from Harper's Ferry. According to his statement, the rebels, some three thousand strong, attacked a body of our troops under Major GOULD, who were at Bolivar, a suburb of Harper's Ferry. They had been over the river for some time gathering wheat and foraging through the country. According to his report, the rebels were three times repulsed by our troops, consisting of Col. GEARY'S Regiment and six companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment. The Paymaster gathered up his money and started for this city, while the battle was yet going on, and so he can give no particulars, nor the final result. You will probably get the particulars of the affair direct from Sandy Hook.

A SEVERE SKIRMISH BEYOND FALLS CHURCH.

Late this afternoon a party of about twenty-five men from the New-York Thirty-fifth went out two miles beyond Falls Church, on a scout. They encountered a force of the enemy, and some brisk firing ensued. One of our men, private ALLEN, of Company H, while firing from behind a fence, was wounded, and left on the field. A retreat being ordered, the party fell back to our lines. A larger force was then sent out with an ambulance, to recover the body of ALLEN, in which they were successful.

SCOUTING BEYOND THE LINE OF PICKETS.

Our scouts in the vicinity of UPTON'S go, almost daily, four miles west of the line of Munson's Hill, and two miles beyond the line of our pickets. Our outposts have been extended to a point a mile beyond Falls Church, on the Leesburgh turnpike. The rebel picket lines have been correspondingly drawn in. Yesterday one of the topographical engineers made a reconnoissance of the country immediately north of Falls Church. He proceeded to the foot of the hill beyond, with two wagons, and was not molested. During the same day Lieut.-Col. WINSLOW, of the New-York Thirty-fifth, with a scouting party of twenty-five, when four miles northwest of Munson's Hill discovered about a dozen rebel cavalry. He moved cautiously forward in the hope to capture the whole party, but one of the rebels, who was in advance, came upon our scouts and was ordered to surrender. He refused, and turned his horse to run. Lest he should escape and give information to a larger force of rebel cavalry supposed to be in the vicinity, he was fired upon and both himself and horse killed. Our men then retreated to our lines. The practice of shooting pickets has been discouraged by Gen. WADSWORTH, and this instance was much regretted.

OUR EXTERIOR WORKS IN FULL VIEW OF THE REBELS.

The works which have been commenced recently near our exterior lines, are in full view of the eminences which have been occupied by the rebels, and they are consequently apprised of the nature of our defences. They are of such strength as to keep back any force that the rebels can bring to bear against them. As they have made no attempt to prevent their construction, it is safe to conclude that the rebels have had no recent intention to attack our lines in front. The rebel pickets are now rarely seen except by our scouting parties.

GOOD SPIRITS OF OUR TROOPS.

Our troops are in the best of spirits, and are anxiously waiting for an order to move forward. Having attained an excellent degree of proficiency in drill, they are now organizing sports to while away the monotony of camp life. Foot ball and boxing matches are of frequent occurrence, and are participated in with much spirit.

THE RIGHT WING UNDER ARMS.

The divisions on the right of the army were under arms at 2 o'clock, this morning, in consequence of an alarm caused by the firing of the pickets of the Seventy-Ninth, New-York, between Falls Church and Lewinsville, but there was no noteworthy result.

A REBEL FORCE IN VIEW FROM UPTON'S HILL.

From the observatory at Upton's Hill, to-day, a large rebel force, consisting of cavalry and detached companies of infantry, were seen on the Leesburgh Turnpike, four miles from Falls Church, twenty-three army wagons accompanying them. The supposition is that they were on a foraging expedition.

REBELS BETWEEN LEWINSVILLE AND FALL'S CHURCH.

A small encampment of the rebels is visible from our picket lines, half way between Lewinsville and Fall's Church.

ANOTHER BLUNDER—NOBODY HURT.

Another blunder occurred to-day. The pickets of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania fired on some of the Thirtieth New-York, whom they mistook for Secessionists. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

REPORTS FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

An officer of the *Jacob Bell*, who has carefully reconnoitered the Shipping Point Battery on the Potomac, says that there are six guns in position, all apparently of heavy ordnance. The river there is about one mile wide. Intelligent officers say that the statement to the effect that there are six miles of batteries below Shipping Point is all nonsense. Vessels might be annoyed by batteries from the shore for a mile below there, as far as Edwardsport, but below that point, the Virginia shore recedes from the channel, and the river widens so that batteries would be useless if planted there. Sixteen or eighteen guns are about the extent of their armament thereabouts. It is believed that the *Pawnee*, *Harriet Lane* and *Yankee* went down the river during last night.

The *Anacosta* has had her boilers put aboard and is being rapidly fitted up. The *Jacob Bell* has gone into dock for repairs.

THE PAWNEE FIRED UPON.

The *Mount Vernon* reached Shipping Point just before daybreak this morning, and unmolestedly passed the rebel battery, but the *Pawnee* following shortly thereafter, was fired on, twenty or thirty shots being thrown toward her. The *Pawnee*, according to orders, made no response. By an arrival, this afternoon, from the Lower Potomac, it is ascertained that both vessels had safely passed beyond all reach of danger from the rebel batteries.

A NEW LINE FORMED BY THE REBELS.

I think I am not mistaken in saying that the rebel army has fallen back entirely from the line of Manassas, and established a new line on the west side of the Rappahannock, with their right resting on Aquia Creek, and their left resting at the foot of the Blue Mountain. It has lately been stated that BEAUREGARD had put his headquarters at Fairfax, this being generally understood as meaning Fairfax Court-house, or Fairfax Station. In reality, it is probably true that his headquarters are at Fairfax, in the rear of the Rappahannock, near Culpepper Court-house.

THE REBEL IDEA OF THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

It is stated that the rebels have interpreted our preparations for a naval expedition as really covering a contemplated attack on them at Aquia Creek. To meet this they have congregated thirty-five or forty thousand troops in that locality. They will find their mistake probably in due time, and find also that they are unable to determine where the real blow is to be struck.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following important circular has been sent to Gov. MORGAN, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and lakes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government, and the destruction of the National Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity and friendship. I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect for any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war, to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion, which we are endeavoring to cure.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence, for any nation may be said to involuntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts are seconded by the favor, aid and support of a loyal, patriotic and self-sacrificing people, and are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as ample as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to the support and aid of the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection.

In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State would do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct and conduct the prosecution of the system of defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE CASE OF COL. GATES.

The Military Retiring Board has devoted a good deal of attention to the case of Col. GATES, who was in command, you will remember, of the troops on board the steamer *San Francisco* when she was wrecked some years since. A strong effort was made to prove that he was incapacitated for further service, and the whole course of his history for the past ten years was brought under review. Ex-Secretary HOLT was one of the witnesses examined in regard to the reasons for the Colonel's having been temporarily retired from the service. He testified that last Winter Col. GATES applied to be ordered on duty. Mr. HOLT added:

"I had no personal knowledge of his capability or incapability, but on examining the records that had been made in his case, and on consulting with Gen. SCOTT, I concluded that the records of the affair of the *San Francisco* had furnished no grounds on which he had been retired, and as it did not convict him of any specific offence, and did not appear to furnish any certain evidence of his incapacity for service, if his retirement on that account was by way of punishment, it had been sufficient, and that he, Col GATES, had a perfect right to be restored, therefore I gave him the order by which he was restored to duty."

The Retiring Board, after full inquiry, took the action mentioned in the following note, which was sent to Col. GATES:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

SIR: I am directed to communicate to you the finding of the Retiring Board in your case, which is as follows:

"The Board was then cleared for deliberation, and after mature deliberation, find that Col. WILLIAM GATES is not incapacitated for active service, and is not incapable of performing the duties of his office.

(Signed,) JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brev't Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., President Board.
(Signed,) J. F. LEE, Judge Advocate and Recorder.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. BAIRD, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

Col. WILLIAM GATES, Third Artillery.

By the action of the Board the following officers have been retired:

Brig.-Gen. CHURCHILL, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. JOS. R. SMITH, Seventh Infantry.
Capt. H. STANSBURY, Topographical Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON MORRIS, Fourth Infantry.
Major GILES PORTER, Fourth Artillery.
Col. ABERT, Topographical Engineers.
Lieut.-Col. KEARNEY, Topographical Engineers.
Major GRAHAM, Topographical Engineers.
Col. B. L. BONNEVILLE, Third Infantry.
Lieut.-Col. Gov. MORRIS, First Infantry.
Major N. C. MACREA, Third Infantry.
Col. J. S. SIMONSON, Third Artillery.

A BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN SESSION.

A Board of Examiners, consisting of Cols. MCCALMONT, BAYARD and STOUGHTON, is in session at Gen. SMITH'S headquarters.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

It is possible, and more than probable, that the Mexican Government will ask the mediation of the United States to settle the troubles between Mexico and the European Powers. It is possible, also, that the Mexican Government may ask the Government of the United States to become the custodian or trustee of certain properties and revenues, and to pay therefrom the interest and principal of her indebtedness to European capitalists, the United States guaranteeing not only the proper collection and application of the revenues, but also their sufficiency to meet the obligations imposed upon them. I think the Government of the United States has informally expressed a friendship for the present Government of Mexico, and a willingness to do anything that is proper and feasible to insure her exemption from the dangers by which she is menaced. I understand further, that some American capitalists have already initiated and nearly perfected arrangements by which they will at once advance any sum which our Government may desire to facilitate the settlement of the matter.

THE COMMISSION TO PURCHASE BLANKETS.

The appointment of GEORGE P. SMITH to go to Europe to purchase woolen goods and blankets, accompanied by Quartermaster THOMAS, is attracting much attention, and some severe comments. Mr. SMITH is an iron merchant from Pittsburgh, and Col. THOMAS was so notoriously incompetent or dishonest, that Gen. MEIGS himself removed him from the charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia.

COMMISSIONED TO RAISE A REGIMENT.

Adjt. JENKINS, of the Twenty-seventh New-York, was mustered out of the service to-day. He and Lieut.-Col. Jos. J. CHAMBERS having received authority to raise a regiment, go home for that purpose. Several officers in service will join them in a few days.

THE COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON.

It is getting to be worse than useless to ship anything perishable for Washington that is to come by land. It is days, and sometimes weeks, before freight is delivered here. Several invoices of fruit have been kept until the fruit was decayed before delivery, and when the lots were not worth the freight charged.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR ILL.

It is a matter of great regret that Col. SCOTT, the Assistant Secretary of War, is too sick to attend the Department. He has caught a heavy cold, and the fact is he has overworked himself. He does the work of two men easily; he has really done the work of four persons for the past three months.

THE SICK IN THE HOSPITALS.

The following are the reports of the sick in the hospitals for the week ending Oct. 11, as officially announced: E-street, 84; Seminary, 187; Union, 199; Columbian, 235; Circle, 59; Alexandria, 190; total 954. This is a slight increase over last week.

COL. YOUNG ARRESTED.

Last evening Col. W. H. YOUNG, of Kentucky Light Cavalry notoriety, was arrested at the Kirkwood House, and placed in strict confinement. He is charged with attempting to incite a mutiny in the regiment in the command of which he was recently superseded by order of the War Department.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The Indian Agent for New-Mexico has just arrived here, direct from that Territory. Previous to his departure all the principal men of the Navajo Indians came to Santa Fé and made a treaty of peace with the Government, with the exception of those of Arizona, where a small force of Texans have possession, through the treachery of Col. LORING. The National force therein, under Col. CANBY, who commands that Military Department, is from twelve to fifteen hundred, while the citizens have raised three full regiments. Mr. STOCK reports the people as loyal to a man. The object of the rebels is represented as being to seize the Government stores, rather than to endeavor to conquer the country. There were no disturbances on the plains, and when Mr. STOCK was passing over them, the Indians were in the best possible humor, from the fact of their receiving presents and annuities.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Col. TAYLOR, of the Thirty-third New-York, has been temporarily appointed to the command of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, the latter having been detached for important service elsewhere.

The New-York Seventy-ninth, or Highland Regiment, is now under command of Capt. MORRISON, the senior Captain of the regiment, which has neither a Lieutenant-Colonel or Major.

WALTON J. SMITH, son of the Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed chief clerk of that Department.

MORRELL ALLEN, of the New-York Thirty-fifth Regiment, Company H, was dangerously wounded to-day by the rebel pickets at Barrett's Hill, beyond Falls Church.

Secretary CAMERON has telegraphed that he will return to Washington by to-morrow morning.

The Second New-York Fire Zouaves attached to SICKLES' Brigade were, to day, presented with a stand of colors from the firemen of that city.

The fund voted by the Philadelphia City Councils to Gen. ANDERSON was privately presented to him to-night.

Capt. MOTT'S New-York Battery reports that while protecting the volunteers felling the woods at Lewinsville, he saw distinctly a prominent rebel officer, but refrained from shooting him, on a moment's reflection, that picket firing was a barbarous and murderous practice.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ENEMY.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Monday, Oct. 14.

One of the soldiers of the New-York Thirty-fourth, captured with others two weeks ago, while on a scout opposite Col. LA DEW'S encampment, returned yesterday. He was taken to Fairfax Court-house, from whence he escaped. He reports that there are no large bodies of rebel troops between the Great Falls and Leesburgh.

Two of the six or eight rebel regiments which paid our troops their respects at the Great Falls, three weeks ago, have mutinied and left the rest. It is stated that they were Mississippians. The remainder of the force are scattered at Winchester, Martinsburgh, Sheppardstown, and Hancock. There is a full regiment at the latter place, which, from the fact of its being the only post where salt could be obtained, was thought of sufficient importance to protect by a superior force. This accounts for the sudden disappearance from this quarter of the rebel army.

The war against liquor and liquor dealers is being successfully carried on. Thousands of dollars' worth have been destroyed and confiscated already.

The individual killed by the drunken soldiers, near Nealsville, was not a citizen, but one of their own number.

The perpetrators of the riotous acts are already under arrest, and are to be tried by Court-martial.

Some of the regiments have not been fully supplied with their outfit of Winter clothing and these have been seriously reminded of the fact by the frosts of the past few nights.

All was quiet along the Potomac yesterday and to-day, from the Great Falls to the mouth of the Senaca.

SURPRISE OF A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS IN NEW-MEXICO.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, Oct. 14.

The Santa Fé mail reached here yesterday morning, with dates to the 1st inst.

The conductor states that G. B. MILLER, formerly Sutler at Fort Wise, had gone South to raise troops and move northward with them.

Major LYNDES' command of released troops, under Capt. POLLOCK, numbering two hundred and fifty or three hundred men, were passed on Wednesday last at the head of dry route, about 350 miles from here, on their way to the States.

Capt. MEINTZ, with his command of volunteers, was surprised about thirty miles from Fort Craig, and himself, his Second Lieutenant and nine of his men taken prisoners. The balance of his men ran back to Fort Craig. The rebels also captured three Government wagons.

Capt. MORRIS, of the Rifles, with a command of four companies, has started in pursuit of the rebels.

Eleven companies have been mustered into service in New-Mexico, under the command of Col. GALLAGHER.

The majority of WATTS is 2,600.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A morning cotemporary published, yesterday, the names of thirteen officers who have been placed on the retired list. One of the thirteen is Col. BELTON, of the Fourth Artillery, who died in Brooklyn about two months ago.

There was some excitement yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in consequence of the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, ordering the purchased steamer *Connecticut* to be prepared for sea immediately. The *Isaac Smith* and *Young America* were at once moved up the yard to make room for her. She had already taken a full supply of coal on board, so that she only required the ordinary stock of stores and provisions. It is stated that the *Connecticut* will go in hot pursuit of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, which is reported to have run the blockade, with two rebel Commissioners on board, for France and England. The *Connecticut* was to sail last night. We gave a full list of her officers when she arrived at this port a short time ago.

The United States gunboat *Seneca* and the ship *Courier*, which were put in commission on Tuesday, left the yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery.

The new gunboat *Pembina* was put in commission yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant Commanding, P. CROSBY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, C. H. Cushman; Acting Masters, Wm. Rogers, W. A. Mills and W. J. Powers; Acting Paymaster, E. Stewart; Acting Assistant Surgeon, A. W. H. Hawkins; First Assistant Engineer, J. Young; Third Assistants, J. Van Horenburg, N. B. Clark and T. S. Smith; Master's Mate, C. E. Culver.

The purchased steamers, *Ellen* and *Whitehall*, formerly belonging to the Union Ferry Company, were also put into commission yesterday.

The officers of the *Ellen* are:

Acting-Master in Command, A. Budd; Second Assistant Engineer, W. U. Ogden; Third Assistants, J. Jamison and N. J. Carron; Master's Mates, H. S. Wetmore, C. P. Walters, L. Clark and E. F. Henderson.

The *Whitehall's* officers are:

Acting-Master in Command, F. P. Allen; Second Assistant Engineer, H. M. Smith; Third Assistants, H. W. Donaven and S. McDermott; Master's Mates, T. Marion, R. Berry and T. G. Hall.

The *Isaac Smith*, which was to have been put into commission yesterday, had to be kept back on account of the order to get the *Connecticut* ready. She will go into commission to-day, together with the *Young America* and the *Brazileira*.

The United States frigate *Wabash*, (50,) and the purchased steamers *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* sailed yesterday. We gave a complete list of their officers a few days ago.

THE SAILING OF THE NASHVILLE.

From the Petersburgh (Va.) Express.

It is learned from a most reliable spurce (a late officer in the United States Navy, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health) that the fine Confederate States steamer *Nashville* succeeded in running the blockade off Charleston, S. C., during a late hour on Friday night last, and is now speeding her way across the broad Atlantic. The *Nashville* is commanded by Lieut. ROBERT B. PEGRAM. (This PEGRAM entered the United States service in 1829, and at the time hostilities commenced was on duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk. He is a Virginian by birth.) She takes out as passengers Hon. JAMES M. MASON and JOHN SLIDELL, the first one accredited Commissioner to the Court of St. James, and the latter going in the same capacity to the Court of St. Cloud. JAMES EDWARD MCFARLAND, Esq., of Petersburgh, goes as Private Secretary to Mr. MASON, and Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, of New-Orleans, as Secretary to Mr. SLIDELL. The *Nashville*, of course, takes out a full mail and valuable official documents for the Confederate Commissioners who have been on the Continent for months past. The *Nashville* is said to be one of the swiftest steamers that ever plied the American waters, and for several years ran as a passenger and mail boat between New-York and Charleston. Her Custom-house measurement is about 1,200 tons.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BUTLER, ETC.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Friday, Oct. 16.

In Joint Assembly, to-day, GEO. W. BAILEY, Jr., was chosen Secretary of State, receiving 191 votes, to 46 cast for BENJ. A. DEAN.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER reached here last night, on business relative to raising his New-England Brigade. This afternoon he addressed the people in the Representatives Hall, which was packed to its utmost capacity

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ANOTHER BRIDGE BURNT BY THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Additional troops went down to the Iron Mountain Railroad last night.

It is understood that Big River Bridge has been burned by a party of rebels from St. Francis County, headed by a man named CAYCE, who was a member of the State Convention.

JEFF. THOMPSON THREATENING IRONTON.

POTOSI, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

We have the following account of the attack on the Big River bridge yesterday morning:

The enemy was discovered approaching the bridge about 7 o'clock yesterday morning by a German picket, who gave the alarm. Our troops, numbering between 40 and 50, instantly prepared for action, and although the force against them numbered about 600, under the lead of JEFF. THOMPSON himself, stood their ground, and from stone piles and other places of shelter, did good execution. There were finally surrounded however, and compelled to surrender. Their loss is one killed and six wounded. The rebel loss is five killed and four wounded.

Immediately after the surrender the National prisoners were sworn by JEFF. THOMPSON not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy and released. The rebels then burned the bridges and speedily retired.

JEFF. THOMPSON said he had 5,000 mounted men in the vicinity, that he intended to burn other bridges, and that Pilot Knob and Ironton would soon be attacked and captured.

All the troops on the road have been ordered to Ironton by Col. CASLIN, in command at that place, in anticipation of an attack—a strong force of rebels, said to be in that vicinity, threatening our force at the termination of the road.

Col. CASLIN'S force consists of the Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois, Twentieth Indiana, and a detachment of Indiana cavalry, which, with our strong fortifications, is considered sufficient to repel any force the rebels have in that section, until reinforcements, which are now on their way, can reach there.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

In the Convention, yesterday, an ordinance postponing the State election until the first Monday in November, 1862, was passed by a vote of 49 to 1.

A resolution was offered authorising the Governor to issue State revenue notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be received by the State as gold and redeemed in gold at the end of three years, without interest.

The Committee reported an ordinance for the organization and government of the State Militia.

A memorial was received from the United States Grand Jury, requesting the Convention to declare all county offices vacant, which have been filled by any persons known to be in any way disloyal to the United States Government, such vacancies to be filled by appointments of the Governor.

ORDINANCE POSTPONING THE STATE ELECTION.

The following is the "ordinance for changing the time of elections," that has passed the Missouri Convention:

Whereas, This Convention did, during its regular session at Jefferson City, on the 30th day of July, A.D. 1861, adopt an ordinance for the election of certain State officers, and also an ordinance providing for submitting its action to the people of the State of Missouri, and appointing a time therefor; and

Whereas, It is manifest that by reason of the disturbed condition of the State, it will be impossible at the time so appointed, to elicit a fair expression of the popular will; therefore,

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled, as follows, to wit:

First—That so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for certain amendments to the Constitution," adopted on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1861, as provides for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of November, 1861; and so much of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people of Missouri," adopted on the same day, as provides for submitting the action of this Convention to a vote of the people, on the first Monday of November, 1861, be, and the same are hereby so modified, that said election shall not be held on the day therein named, but instead thereof, shall be held on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

Second—Said election shall in all other respects be held, and the returns thereof made as provided in the ordinance heretofore adopted by this Convention.

Third—The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, heretofore appointed by this Convention, shall discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices, and continue in office until the first Monday of August, 1862, and until their successors be duly elected and qualified, or until the qualified voters of this State shall disapprove the action of this Convention.

SETTLEMENT OF THE FREMONT AND BLAIR QUARREL.

The Washington correspondent (editor) of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

"Intelligence has been received from Secretary CAMERON and Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, that they have heard both sides of the BLAIR and FREMONT controversy, and entertain little doubt that it can be amicably and honorably adjusted. The Secretary had a full interview with both, and heard their friends respectively, and will return, it is said, well convinced that while many of the charges of BLAIR were well founded, the patriotism and vigor of FREMONT cannot be questioned. Great credit is due to Gen. CAMERON for the manner in which he took hold of this unpleasant affair. It is his purpose, I understand, to visit all the military stations within the district of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. SHERMAN, (late ANDERSON,) and to satisfy every just complaint that may be made."

THE REPORTED FIGHT AT SHANGHAI.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

A man named WM. HORN, from Lawrence County, passed through this place yesterday morning with his family, for Illinois. He left home last Saturday. He reports that a fight took place on Friday, the 27th ult., between the Union force under MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, and the advanced guard of MCCULLOCH'S army and the State Guards under Judge CHENAULT, who were marching North, it is supposed, to reinforce PRICE. The battle commenced near Shanghai, in Barton County, about 8 o'clock Friday morning, when the rebels were driven back with great slaughter and were pursued across Centre Creek. The next morning the cannonading recommenced at 10 o'clock, and the enemy continued to retreat, until they were driven from 35 to 40 miles from the point where the fight first commenced. I did not have an opportunity of conversing with this informant, but his father-in-law is in camp, and is a guarantee for the reliability for whatever statement HORN may make. He gave the name of one of his secesh neighbors, who was brought in badly wounded, and said that they were badly whipped. We have no particulars of the numbers engaged, or the amount of killed and wounded. It is stated that the Kansas men numbered 3,000, and that the numbers on the rebel side figured up 2,400, as follows: 1,100 of MCCULLOCH'S men, 800 under Judge CHENAULT, and 500 State Guards.

This intelligence has a cheerful significance on another account, at this time. It shows that a force flushed with victory is operating between the advance of PRICE'S army and his place of refuge, ready to check his flight and dispute his retreat. Col. PHELPS suggests that the report of the battle given above must be taken with some degree of allowance as to its entire truthfulness, as he has discovered several discrepancies in the statements current here in regard to the affair. One report from HORN'S mouth states, for instance, that the first fight commenced at Hog's Eye, in Vernon County, and that MCCULLOCH'S men were driven to Marronsville, in Lawrence County. A few days will clear up the matter. I give you the report as it comes to me, always remembering that we are obliged to take the first reports of a battle with many allowances for exaggeration and paucity of detail.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A speedy movement of Gen. BUCKNER'S forces from Bowling Green is anticipated, from the fact of his annulling the last week's contracts, previously made, for provisions for his army.

Secretary CAMERON and suite arrived this afternoon. They leave to-morrow morning for Lexington, *en route* for Cincinnati. The Secretary was slightly indisposed.

REPORTS FROM FRANKFORT

GREAT PREPARATIONS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL—STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY—INTERESTING WAR ITEMS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 12, 1861.

Gen. SHERMAN has issued an order to the chiefs of the different staffs of the Department of the Cumberland, directing them to estimate at once for funds to supply 50,000 soldiers. I take it for granted that he expects his command to reach that immense number in a few days. Gen. SHERMAN enjoys, in a large degree, the esteem and confidence of the people of Kentucky. It is said that he is superior to Gen. ANDERSON as a field officer. The army and officers under his command are electrified with delight on account of the many very brilliant qualities of Gen. SHERMAN.

Reports are constantly reaching here as to the number of rebel soldiers under BUCKNER'S command, at and near Columbus. Some estimate the entire rebel force there at 40,000—others think they do not exceed 30,000. I have no means, other than these rumors, of determining the exact rebel force.

We are constantly expecting the men under BUCKNER to march on Paducah, now in possession of the Federal forces. I have no means of knowing the strength of the Federal forces at Paducah, or the character of their fortifications and means of defence, and if I knew, it would not be proper for me to tell. Our forces have had possession of Paducah for a considerable time, and they are doubtless well fortified and prepared to repel the plunderers when they come.

Gen. SHERMAN is preparing for some advance movement, but where he intends to strike the first blow, I cannot say.

Gen. THOMAS still holds ZOLLICOFFER in check near the Cumberland Gap, and is preparing to drive him from his intrenchments and pursue him into Tennessee. Whether he intends to charge upon his batteries and storm his position, or flank him by a mountain movement into Tennessee, I will not say, because I do not know.

Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Regiments from these States generally number from 950 to 1,050 men. They are generally fine-looking men, full of love for the Union, and ready to fight and die in its defence. Most of them are armed with the best quality of Enfield and Springfield guns; quite a number of them have sabres and navy revolvers in addition. They say they have come to fight, and they have come prepared. One of them spoke as he passed through Frankfort of the power of the Springfield rifle. He tried his gun at a distance of seventy yards at a piece of pine lumber nine inches thick. He shot a Minié ball entirely through the piece of lumber. The soldiers generally regard these guns as good for a single rebel at the distance of a quarter of a mile. They will, however, carry a ball 700 yards with sufficient force to pass entirely through any traitor not thicker through than HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Our people crowd the railroad track whenever a regiment is to pass through Frankfort, with baskets and boxes of provisions, cigars, apples and bouquets for the soldiers who have come so far to defend us against our own citizens. Surely God will reward such patriotism as this.

Secessionists in Kentucky are frightened—they are as mute as sucking doves. I have not heard a burrah for JEFF. DAVIS for a long time. His friends and followers here fear Camp Chase and Fort Lafayette. They have good cause to keep silent, if they desire to remain in Kentucky this Winter among their families and friends.

Another terror to Disunionists in Kentucky is the United States Court. While the traitor MORREHEAD presided over it they were jubilant—they feared no indictments or punishment from that Court. But MORREHEAD has fled to Tennessee for safety, and Judge CATRON, that staunch Union man from Tennessee, now presides over the United States Court in Kentucky, and he will administer justice to all traitors who are brought before him for trial. Mr. HARLAN, the United States Attorney for Kentucky, is now busy preparing indictments against known traitors in this State. The Court will sit next Monday week, immediately after which a number of gentlemen in cloth will be haltered. Gen. SHERMAN, having determined to issue no more passes allowing persons to go South, many Southern people who are in Kentucky will remain here until the war closes. This will seem hard to them, but it is manifestly right, and no person should complain of it. We cannot allow the rebel army to know all of our movements. They must now be allowed to stumble upon a few masked batteries in places where they do not expect them. We must "fight the devil with fire."

The Louisville *Journal* learns that JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and his runaway companions were at Bowling-Green, Kentucky, with the rebel army on Tuesday last. They will probably remain with BUCKNER.

RUMORED LOSS OF THE SARANAC.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Passengers from Old Point bring the announcement of the loss of the United States steamer *Saranac* off the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The boat which arrived here to-day from Fortress Monroe, brought a number of fugitives, but no news dispatch for the Press.

The rumor about the United States steamer *Saranac* was not credited in naval circles at Old Point.

No further intelligence had been received in regard to the attack on the National fleet at the head of the Passes, at New-Orleans.

THE SARANAC AT SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Navy Department is satisfied from official information in its possession, that the steamer *Saranac* is at San Francisco, undergoing repairs. It is therefore untrue that she was recently lost off the mouth of the Mississippi in a storm.

NEWS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

JOHN E. THAYER & Co. subscribed $100,000 to the National Loan.

Col. SARGENT, of Gov. ANDREWS' Staff, has resigned his position to take the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment.

The gunboat *Marblehead* was launched at Newburyport to-day.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NOMINATIONS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Messrs. DICKINSON and ABBOTT have written letters declining their nominations by the Union Republican Convention, the former for Lieutenant-Governor and the latter for Attorney-General. Both, however, assert unwavering support to the National Government.

Gov. ANDREW, in accepting the nomination for re-election, concludes his letter as follows:

"They who have drawn the sword against the national life, aspersed the national honor, most wantonly perilled the lives of countless thousands of their brethren, involved the industrial prosperity and domestic happiness of millions, wasted the heritage which supported and fired the roofs which sheltered a nation, in the mad and infernal design of ruining where they could not rule, and declining an equal constitutional participation in the Government, and yielding themselves to envious discontent and baffled ambition, are the common foes of all faithful, loyal and honest men. Against them and their machinations and efforts let every hand, and brain, and sincere emotion be combined, in a fervent and undying purpose."

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 16

ROBERT RENWICK, a cabinet-maker, doing business on North Howard-street, was arrested to-day by order of the War Department, and taken to Fort McHenry.

THE EIGHTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers leave for New-York by boat at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It numbers over 1,000 well equipped men.

The Legislature adjourned this afternoon.

REGULAR INFANTRY FOR PERRYVILLE.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Fourteenth Regiment of United States Regular Infantry left here to-night by the steamer *Connecticut* for Jersey City, *en route* for Perryville, Md. The regiment numbers about 800, with band and drum corps, and is under the command of Major GIBBONS.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Country Again Growing Impatient—Bad Management in Missouri and Kentucky—Gen. McClellan's Intentions—Calm at Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1861.

We have daily indications that the country is again growing impatient and dissatisfied with the defensive attitude of the military authorities, and although no one has had the temerity to demand a "forward to Richmond" movement, it is quite apparent that nothing short of that bold step will satisfy the popular expectations. This feeling has shown itself in the oft-repeated demand that something should immediately be done there, or that a portion of the immense number of troops surrounding the Capital should be sent to some more active field of operations. There can be no question that the Western Department needs reinforcement, and that rather than see Kentucky and Missouri fall into the hands of the rebels, it would be better to suspend operations on the Potomac for a while, until the position of those States can be placed beyond danger. But, after all, the great battle must be fought in Virginia, and poetical justice would seem to require that it should come off at Manassas Junction, or between that point and Richmond. It is due to the honor of the nation that the stain there inflicted upon the National escutcheon should be there wiped off, in a great battle between the Government forces and the rebels in their utmost strength. It will not do to beat them in detail, and worry them out, without fighting. They are entitled to no such tenderness, and the nation's honor forbids it. It would be a lasting shame, a blur upon the reputation of the country for all time, if this rebellion were permitted to break down without anyone being "hurt," instead of being put down by the superior power, discipline, and courage of the National armies. If we wish not merely to quell the rebellion, and restore peace to the country, but at the same time to break the spirits of the rebels and traitors, we must drive them from the field—not by waking the slow operations of "General Frost," and "General Bankruptcy," and "General Starvation," but under the lead of Gen. McClellan. The auxiliaries referred to are not to be despised, but they must not be relied upon, even if we had the positive assurance of their ultimate triumph.

The impatience of the public for an advance movement is natural; but it must not be forgotten that the Bull Run affair disorganized our army—that it occurred simultaneously with the expiration of the terms of the three-months' men, and that the troops now here are, for the most part, raw volunteers, whom Gen. McClellan has lost no time, and ommitted no duty, in the effort to prepare for the field of active service. It is probable that a much smaller army than that which surrounds the Capital could defend it, intrenched as it is, against any force which the rebels could bring into the field. But the abstraction of fifty thousand or more men from this command, to send West, would be fatal to any active operations; and for the sake of striking at the limbs, we should lose the opportunity of dealing a death-blow at the heart of the rebellion.

If any believe that Gen. McClellan is a convert to the Micawber system of tactics, which relies upon time, or chance, and remains idle, hoping that "something will turn up," they are greatly mistaken in the man. He would feel that he had been robbed of his destiny if the opportunity were denied him of avenging the Bull Run disaster; yet it is well that he should take a lesson of caution from the result of that day's work, and an excess of caution would be preferable to a deficiency. I believe that McClellan would deprecate any considerable removal of troops from this point, not from any apprehensions for the safety of the Capital, but because it would paralyze his plans, and render it impossible to act offensively.

It is suggested by military men that a mistake has been committed in the Western Department, of subdividing the forces to too great an extent, which enables the enemy to attack them in detail with superior numbers. It is said that in Missouri there are some thirty military positions occupied by the Government troops, when four or five points would be sufficient to maintain the authority of the Union over the same extent of country. I believe that it was a cardinal maxim with Napoleon always to be stronger than the enemy at the point of concussion. He might have fewer men, but where the blow was to be dealt, he aimed to be the strongest. The dispersion of our forces in Missouri has doubtless been brought about by the humane desire to protect the loyal citizens against the marauding parties of the Secessionists, who disregard all the restraints of law and justice in their treatment of the friends of Union. But it is obviously bad policy to risk the defence of the State in the effort to protect individuals, and in the long run the latter would suffer less if their peculiar welfare were for the time neglected, in order to concentrate all energies upon the work of driving the enemy from the State.

A profound calm seems to prevail in this military department at the present time, which was only disturbed for a moment to-day. Whether it is the deceitful calm which precedes the storm, or whether it results from the feebleness of the enemy, who is growing dispirited by the formidable array of the Union force which has intrenched itself around the Capital, thus cutting off all hope of successful attack, remains to be seen,—but I incline to the latter supposition! The idea of wintering a large army at Manassas Junction, composed for the most part of men from the far South, is a gloomy one. Having strained every nerve, and exhausted almost every resource, in the effort to keep a large army there in the Summer, when the country was fresh and unexhausted, they naturally enough despair of being able to maintain it during a long Winter, amid the desolation they have made. It is possible that an attempt may be made to cross the Potomac, and stir up a rebellion in Maryland; but it must be apparent that such an enterprise could only bring disaster upon the rebel forces, and upon their sympathizing friends. OBSERVER.

Condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Necessity of Having it in Operation—Public Sentiment in Alexandria, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 14, 1861.

I have for some time intended to draw attention to the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which, though passing through the loyal portions of Maryland and Virginia, has lain idle for some three or four months past. Its operations were paralyzed in the early Summer by the vandalism of the rebels, availing themselves of the paltering and timid conduct of Patterson; and to this day nothing has been done to repair the damage, and restore that important highway to the trade of the country. The Pennsylvania roads have doubtless reaped a rich harvest of public and private transportation, in consequence of the suspension of their southern rival, but it has been at the expense of the Government and the citizens, who have been compelled to incur the augmented expense of a roundabout mode of communication. It is surprising that those interested in the road have so long remained silent and inactive, and not less remarkable that the War Department should have failed to comprehend the utility of having this road in operation. At length, however, it is gratifying to perceive that a movement is being made in the proper quarters for having the road repaired, and it cannot be doubted but that the Government will promptly come to the rescue, and guarantee protection to the Company while the bridges are being rebuilt and the track relaid, as well as in running the cars. It seems that the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati has taken the matter in hand, and has in resolutions set forth the great necessity now existing for additional transportation facilities to the seaboard. Mr. Sullivan, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was present, and gave a statement of the condition of the road. He states that the whole line of road, about four hundred miles in length, is in fine working order, except the one hundred miles between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry, including the bridge at the latter point. Between these points there are twelve bridges to rebuild, and about twenty miles of track to relay. These repairs could be made if the Company were protected by the Government. It is believed that this can be done without difficulty, and that the company could afford to pay for suitable protection. At no time since the occupation of the Ferry by Gen. Patterson have the Confederates had a full regiment of soldiers upon the line of the road. The recent destructive operations have been performed by laborers, the object being to convey the materials to the Virginia roads. It may be hoped that the attention of the War Department will be awakened to the importance of this enterprise, and that it will extend every encouragement to a work which, while it will infuse new life into the loyal portions of Virginia and Maryland, and increase the facilities of trade with Ohio and the West, will at the same time cheapen transportation of military supplies, and open direct communication with a military district which can now only be reached by a circuitous and expensive route. The railroad interests of Pennsylvania will be deeply interested in keeping the Baltimore and Ohio road in its present useless condition. But the bare suggestion of such an influence hostile to the restoration of the Baltimore road will be sufficient to put the Administration on its guard, and to defeat the sinister advice which may proceed from that quarter.

I learn that a most favorable change has taken place in the public sentiment of Alexandria, and that the prospect is now bright for the raising of a battalion of loyal soldiers at that point. A meeting, with this object in view, will be held to-morrow night. A series of Union demonstrations have been held there recently. Speeches have been made, and the people have at length broke their long silence by speaking out boldly for the Union. It is probable that the free expression of Union sentiments was at first withheld from motives of prudence, the people being impressed with the idea that they were sooner or later to be overrun by the rebel armies, the sound of whose *reveille* could almost be heard in the midst of their town meetings. They were in a predicament not dissimilar to that of the sailor in the storm, who prayed to good God and good Devil alternately, not knowing whose hands he would fall into. The crisis, however, is now past, and the citizens are beginning to breathe freely. But allowing that they are learning the error of their way, and are beginning to abandon the cause of rebellion, and the fact is still more encouraging. It is just what we wish to see taking place all through the South, and what we shall see, as soon as the rebel forces are overthrown. It is a mistake to suppose that the whole people of the South cherish the fell purpose of resistance to the last extremity, such as has often been exhibited in the history of oppressed nations. The Slavery propagandists, or the Slavery oligarchy, doubtless entertain feelings of the direst hatred of the North, and of the General Government, because they have been foiled in their darking schemes of extending and perpetuating the system. But among the great mass of the Southern people, these passions of the aristocracy have no place, while it cannot be pretended that they are the victims of Federal oppression. It is, in truth, about as absurd to say that the non-slaveholders are impelled by a sense of their outraged rights to take part in the rebellion, as that the Southern negroes are the victims of Northern injustice. The only oppression which either class knows, is that of their common masters, the oligarchs. When, therefore, the General Government overthrows the power of the rebel leaders, and sends those leaders flying to the four corners of the world for safety, it will have ended its labors. The people will return to their allegiance with gladness, and ambitious men will spring up who will be ready and anxious to wear National honors. This is the first aristocratic rebellion against the principles of freedom and equality of which history gives any account. The people of the South have been dragged into it from the immemorial habit of yielding obedience to the oligarchy;—and when they shall receive the assurance of the General Government that they are safe in returning to their allegiance, they will do so with acclamations of joy. OBSERVER.

Affairs in Jamaica.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR—MISMANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS—STATE OF PARTIES IN JAMAICA—CAREER OF MR. DARLING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NEWFOUNDLAND—STORM AHEAD—OUR REVENUE AND THE AMERICAN WAR—FOR NINETEEN DAYS NOT A SINGLE ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT—BANK OF JAMAICA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1861.

Intelligence has reached here which leaves no room for doubt that Gov. Darling has been recalled, and under circumstances which lead many to suppose that he has incurred the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government, and therefore not likely to be again intrusted with the high and responsible commission of representing the Queen in any of the colonial possessions. He has sadly mismanaged the affairs of this island, in like manner that he mismanaged all other similar trusts previously committed to him, and it would seem that he has suffered his last chance of success to miscarry. The fact is, Mr. Darling is a party-man. He cannot rule without a party, and when it does not exist, his first act is to create one. He thereby secures a temporary triumph, but in a small community, I need not say how dangerous is such a policy. Party here is not based upon the high principles that obtain in the mother country. The differences that regulate party in this colony are not like the high and lofty political principles in England, whereby we are able to distinguish the distinction which, at a former period of the political history, separated Whigs from Tories, and at the present time guide us to a proper knowledge as to who are Conservatives, who Radicals and who Liberals. In England, we find that above all differences is the *good of the public*, of which no party loses sight. In Jamaica there are no such distinctions to regulate parties. Party politics here mean the bitter hatred of one class of men against another class; the principle observed is not how the country is to be benefited, but how that or this particular man and his colleagues may be put down—nay, hunted down—and how the hunting party might easiest get into power and serve their personal interest. The Governor of such a Colony, to discharge his trust faithfully, must keep aloof of party, and, fixing his mind upon the public welfare, employ the strength or weakness of factions for its promotion. This is what was done by Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Henry Barkly, and Gen. Bell, (during whose time Mr. Jordan was *de jure* the Governor,) and hence they were successful and reaped the reward of success. It is what Gov. Darling has not done, and hence his failure and its consequent odium—hence it is that he is to-day denounced by a section of the country that yesterday made him the subject of laudation. Of a reckless and impulsive temperament, His Excellency has, some how or other, offended all parties—his Government now exists on sufferance, and he finds difficulty and defeat closing in around him from all quarters. The conduct of His Excellency has been the same elsewhere. When Lieutenant-Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, he so mismanaged affairs in the absence of the Governor-in-Chief that Lord Cathcart, on his return to the Colony, peremptorily demanded his recall, giving the option of his own resignation. He was recalled. At Newfoundland, it was stated, the last memorial of him was a burning in effigy. In Jamaica he has done more mischief during his short rule than all the other hot-headed impulsive Governors have done during the last fifty years.

In a previous communication I alluded to the rumor that the approaching session of the Legislature would be very stormy. I trace that directly to the party politics of the Governor, by which he has now become the slave of men who are determined to rule without him. Mr. Whitelocke, who has recently accepted office, it appears, is determined to have the fiscal arrangements of the country altered so as to restore a system of taxation that, in 1857, was driven out of existence by the all but universal condemnation of the people. There is now no complaint against the present plan of *indirect* taxation which was called for by the voice of the public, and if it be made to give place to a scheme of an opposite nature, which has been tried and condemned, it is natural to expect that opposition will be created to the Government.

It is feared that in consequence of the war in America, which has greatly lessened imports into this country, coupled with the numerous failures that have taken place recently, there will be a great falling off in the revenue. This will be unfortunate for the Government—it is already in bad odor—and if it increases taxation, its unpopularity will reach its culminating point. Dealing with the falling off in the imports, I have to mention a fact that is unprecedented in the history of the colony—for the period of nineteen days there had not been a single arrival.

During the month the half-yearly recoining of the various banks and other speculating institutions has taken place. Foremost is the Bank of Jamaica, which has suffered fearful loss by the failure of P. Abidham & Co., of London, and the frauds of Mr. F. L. Castle, who has run away from the country to escape the Attorney-General.

The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society's report shows unmistakable signs of prosperity. The increase of policies over the past year amounts to fourteen. A bonus has been awarded amounting to £8,466, and a capital sum has been invested of £39,754.

The various Savings Banks are prosperous, which speaks well for the improvement of the laboring classes.

The weather has been variable, but very lively hopes are held out of the next crops.

The obituary of the month includes the names of Alexander Holmes, late editor of the Cornwall *Chronicle*, and father of the Jamaica Press; and of James Taylor, who stood among the few remaining of the band of patriots who labored to bring about negro emancipation in this Colony.

Submerged Naval Battery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 15, 1861.

A favorable odportunity was afforded me, to-day, to examine the boat now nearly completed at Bordentown, by Mr. Edwin Stevens, under the superintendence of Capt. Thompson, formerly commander of the *Stockton*, and Mr. Dougherty, of the engineer department of the Camden and Amboy Company. It is understood that this vessel is, in part, intended to illustrate the great Naval Battery, for some years in progress, by Mr. Stevens at Hoboken. She will be tested thoroughly in a few days, and if found successful, presented by that gentleman to the United States Government.

The length of the hull, over all, is 100 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet. The whole structure, except the deck, is strongly built of iron. It is possible the deck will be plated with iron, which will render the whole shell-proof.

There are four water-tight compartments in the hull, with spaces for the accommodation of a limited number of gunners and men to manage the vessel. There are two engines of great power, securely placed beyond the reach of shot and shell. The magazine is in the same position. There is one gun near the bows, a rifled cannon, capable of throwing to a great distance a 68-pound shell. Two full 12-pounders, one on each side of the deck, occupy places near the stern. The steersmen, engineers, firemen and gunners are nearly all out of sight. Only one man at a time is necessary on deck, and he to sight the great gun. He is protected behind the cast iron housing in the rear, while all along the sides a massive timber projection serves the double purpose of a parapet against rifle balls and a guard to prevent the rolling of the vessel in the water. The large gun is loaded from the hold, by the lowering of the muzzle for the purpose, when it is instantly elevated and sighted for action.

The striking peculiarity of this battery is this: It is all sunk nearly under water! The only thing perceptible of it at a short distance is the low chimney rising out and smoking from the waves! The entire hull, with the propeller, armament, and a body of forty practiced gunners, are sunk down to a level with the sea!

The process of sinking the battery can be accomplished in *one* minute. The whole structure can be brought up again to a surface position in *three* minutes. It can thus be sunk and raised at pleasure, and made to serve a double purpose in resistance and attack. The principal point of assault is the bows, which are made of immense strength.

The ventilation and light are all that are necessary for the comfort and convenience of the combatants. The propeller, being worked by two powerful engines, forces the vessel along at a rapid rate, so that it can charge a line on shore, or ships at sea, retreat, advance, and change positions at the greatest possible advantage, without being in the least danger from the ordinary weapons of an enemy.

It is understood that this remarkable engine of naval warfare will be in New-York harbor in a few days. At the proper time it will probably be applied to the patriotic purpose for which it is intended by its inventor. NEPTUNE.

Who are the Elite of New-Orleans?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been the custom from time immemorial of civilized nations to treat prisoners of war with marked consideration. To show them any want of respect, or to insult them by word or action, is no only the sign of a barbarous people, but the mark of a low and vulgar mind. None but the base can exult over the misfortunes of their fellow men. In the most chivalric age of the world courtesy to the captive warrior was frequently carried to an absurd extent. And in modern times, nations, far from the highest in the scale of refinement, have been distinguished for a delicate regard to the feelings of prisoners taken in battle. When our own gallant Gen Boyd, who, after the American war, served in the English army in the East Indies, had the misfortune to be taken prisoner there, he was the object of the most polite attentions from those into whose hands he had been thrown by the fortunes of war. As he moved along with his captors, they endeavored to keep out of sight as much as possible the fact that he was under restraint. When the native commander came to a convenient camping ground for the night, he invariably sent a messenger to Gen. Boyd to ask if it would be his pleasure that the army should halt. And in the morning, when they were ready to march, the same messenger presented himself at his tent, to ask if it was his pleasure that the army should move. Doubtless this was an exaggerated form of politeness, but it was an exaggeration in the right direction.

More cultivated communities, actuated by the same spirit, have managed the matter better; and of these none is more worthy of mention than the City of New-Orleans. On the recent arrival there of the National prisoners, the escort provided for them by the authorities was composed of black men. Now it cannot be supposed for a moment that the refined and chivalric sons of the Crescent City would fall behind the Orientals in courtesy to the unfortunate.

We feel sure that they, above all others, would do their best to make the captive soldier oblivious of his sorrows—that they would treat him with such sincere kindness and respect as almost to make him forget that he was a prisoner, and remember only that he was in the hands of a people who were as courteous and well-bred as they were brave. It cannot be doubted that the escort furnished by the City of New-Orleans, on the occasion referred to, was composed of the *élite* of her soldiery—the *crême de la crême* of her warlike sons. When, therefore, it was announced that the military corps deputed by her to meet prisoners of war taken in battle on the tented field, was composed exclusively of blacks, the conclusion was irresistible that her municipal authorities considered the negroes the most respectable portion of their community; and in this we think the whole civilized world will agree with them. BLANC.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

U. S. District Court.—Prize causes.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 235, 338, 400, 429, 431, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 442, 443, 444, 447, 448, 450, 451, 452, 453.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Case on—no other to be called for the day. *Part II.*—Nos. 546, 1156, 694, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2303, 2129, 2257, 323, 725, 2263, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2333, 2337, 2339. *Part II.*—Nos. 2250, 2264, 2266, 2296, 1704, 2368, 2370, 2372, 2374, 2376, 2378, 2384, 2386, 2388, 2392.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 901, 861, 1355, 1463, 1464, 1202, 1319, 1467, 509, 526, 1478, 1479, 3080, 1480, 1483. *Part II.*—Nos. 1056, 3397, 1368, 1370, 1428, 1437, 1438, 1448, 1469, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1477, 159, 1456.

The Custom-House Register Does Not Establish the Ownership of Vessels.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Bryan and Lunt vs. *Bowles.*—In this case the plaintiffs brought their action against the defendant to recover for supplies furnished a vessel whose registry was made upon the defendant's affidavit of ownership. Upon the trial, the defendant offered evidence to show that his ownership consisted only in a bill of sale of the vessel, which he held merely as a mortgage. This evidence was excluded by the Court, who ruled that the defendant's affidavit, upon which the registry was made, established the ownership, and excluded the defendant from offering evidence contrary thereto. The Court also excluded other evidence offered by the defendant, to show that at the time the supplies were furnished, other parties were in actual possession of the vessel, which was under their control and management for the voyage, in respect to which the supplies were furnished. The defendant appealed from a judgment against him, and the Court, at General Term, have rendered the following opinion on the appeal:

Hilton, J.—The plaintiffs' right to recover depended upon their establishing that the supplies were furnished upon the credit of the vessel, and that at the time the defendant was the owner.

The evidence on their behalf showed that the supplies were furnished in September, 1857, to the vessel, upon the order of her captain; and afterwards, while the vessel was at sea, on the bill being presented to the defendant, he promised to pay it when the captain arrived and saw the papers; also that in June, 1856, a bill of sale of the vessel was made and delivered to the defendant by de Agreda, Jove & Co., the then owners, and upon which, in December, 1857, he procured her to be registered at the Custom-house in his name, by making an affidavit that he was the true and only owner, and that no other person was directly or indirectly interested in her by way of trust, confidence or otherwise—the affidavit and claim of ownership therein referred to having been made, as was shown, with reference to the bill of sale, which upon its face was absolute and unqualified.

In opposition to the case thus made out, the testimony of the defence was in substance, that at the time the supplies were ordered by the captain, he was accompanied by the general ship-agent, or, as he calls himself "the Port Admiral" of de Agreda, Jove & Co.; but the captain gave his own orders. That the captain and crew were employed by de Agreda, Jove & Co; but the defendant subsequently paid them, and also paid the bill of the Port Admiral referred to, for the month of September, 1857. That the bill of sale was taken for collateral security for an indebtedness of de Agreda, Jove & Co. to the defendant, which they failed to pay; and on their becoming insolvent and making to the defendant a general assignment in October, 1857, he became, as he says, "in good faith, the actual owner of the vessel," claiming to be such under the transfer in June, 1856, and not under the assignment. He also testified that, to the best of his knowledge, recollection and belief, he never promised to pay the plaintiff's bill.

Upon this evidence the case presented substantially but a single question of fact for the determination of the Justice, and that was, whether, at the time the supplies were furnished, the defendant was the owner of the vessel? The Justice has found this question in the affirmative, by giving judgment against the defendant, and I am unable to perceive any sufficient ground for interfering with his decision, unless some of the defendant's exceptions to the admission or exclusion of evidence offered at the trial are to be regarded as material. Such of those as may be considered of sufficient importance to require examination I will now advert to, in the order in which they are presented in the case.

1. As to the introduction of the registry of the vessel at the Custom-house, with the affidavit of the defendant upon which that registry was applied for and procured.

There can be no doubt that, without proof to connect the party with the register as being his direct or adopted act, it has been frequently held not to be even *prima facie* evidence to charge him as owner. (Sharp *vs.* United States Insurance Co., 14 John. 201; Leonard *vs.* Huntington, 15 Id., 299; Fraser *vs.* Hopkins, 2 Taunt., 5; Ring *vs.* Franklin, 2 Hall S. C., 1, 20; 3 Kent, 150; but it is otherwise where he is connected with its procurement. It then becomes competent proof, and like any other act or claim of ownership, may be admitted in evidence. Here it was not denied; indeed, it was conclusively shown that the defendant not only personally procured the registry, but, in addition, made an affidavit stating that he was such actual owner, and the Justice did right, therefore, in admitting the evidence. Although not conclusive, yet it was some proof bearing upon the question of ownership, and was entitled to be considered by the Justice in arriving at his determination upon that branch of the case.

II. The defendant offered to show, in substance, by several questions put to the witness Busehmann, that prior to October, 1857, the vessel was in the actual possession of de Agreda, Jove & Co., and was under their control and management for the voyage in respect to which the supplies were furnished; but the Judge excluded the proof, holding that the Custom-house register was evidence of ownership, and that the defendant could not contradict his affidavit upon which the registry was procured.

The Judge also, at a subsequent stage of the trial, excluded a written defeasance, given by the defendant to de Agreda, Jove & Co., at the time of receiving the bill of sale, which the defendant offered in evidence to show that the bill of sale was only to be held as a mortgage.

I think the exclusion in each instance was clearly erroneous. The evidence offered might have had the effect of overcoming the case made by the plaintiffs and absolving the defendant from inability, by showing that the bill of sale was in effect a mortgage, executed as collateral security for the payment of a debt; that the supplies were furnished to the vessel before the defendant had taken possession and while the register remained in the name of de Agreda, Jove & Co., the mortgagors, who had the control and management of her. The defendant's affidavit, upon which he procured the registry, did not make an estoppel against proof of this character, and it should not have been so considered. (McIntyre *vs.* Scott, 8 John., 159; Champlin *vs.* Butler, 18 Id. 169; Johnson *vs.* Vernon, 1 H. Black, 114; Chinnery *vs.* Blackburn, Id., 117; Thorn *vs.* Hicks, 7 Com. 597.) A mortgagee of a vessel out of possession cannot be held for supplies furnished upon the order of the master acting under the direction and authority of the mortgagor, when he does not receive the profits of the voyage, and the credit is not in fact given to him. (Heskith *vs.* Stevens, 7 Barb., 488; Ring *vs.* Franklin, 2 Hall S. C., 1; Birbeck *vs.* Tucker, Id., 521; 3 Kent's Com., 139.) It is otherwise, however, when he has taken possession and procured a registry in his name, and supplies are thereafter furnished upon the credit of the vessel and owners. (Miller *vs.* Spinola, 4 Hill, 177; S. C. affirmed, 6 Id., 218; Abbott on Shipping, 7th Am. Ed., 51 note.)

Judgment reversed.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for plaintiffs; O. E. Bright, for defendant.

Charged with being a Traitor—Libel Against the Evening Post.

SUPERIOR COURT.

David Smith vs. *Wm. C. Bryant & Co.*—The plaintiff alleges that the defendants in a certain publication of intercepted correspondence made in September last, in the *Evening Post*, and in remarks thereon, charged him with being a traitor and disloyal to the Union. For this he now files a complaint against them asking $25,000 damages.

Penalty for Giving Theatrical Performances Without a License.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

The Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Frank Rivers.*—The defendant was sued to recover $500, the penalty fixed by law for giving theatrical performances without a license, at the Melodeon Concert Hall on Broadway. Judgment was now given for the plaintiffs for the sum fixed.

Cram & Fowler for plaintiffs; R. C. Underhill for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Recorder Hoffman presiding, William Prescott, 29 years, native of Massachusetts, pleaded guilty to assault and battery committed upon James Dunn, and was remanded for sentence.

William Volbert, 31 years, native of Germany, was tried and convicted of stealing a horse and buggy from Eben Caldwell. Sentence deferred.

Cornelius Shea, 27 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of an assault upon John Haggerty, and remanded for sentence.

Michael Devine was tried and convicted of an assault upon J. Early, and remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The American Exchange Bank vs. *Hill, &c.*—Motion granted; $10 costs of motion in each case to abide event.

Hymon vs. *Giodet, and Phillips* vs. *Same.*—Motion granted; the two judgments must be set aside as against the judgment creditors, Houghton & Co. Costs must be granted as against the plaintiffs in the judgment set aside.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 16, 1861.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Reg.	84⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	34
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou	85⅜	300	do	34⅛
2,000	do	85⅛	110	do	34⅛
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	85	300	do	35
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	97	300	do b30	35
9,000	Treas. 12 m's, N.	101	200	Reading Railroad	36⅜
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	83¾	100	do b10	36⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	63½	145	Mich. Cen. R.	52
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	60	47	do	51⅜
59,000	Missouri State 6s	45⅛	18	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	66
10,000	do	45⅛	200	do s60	65
15,000	do b30	45⅜	100	do	65¼
12,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. J. R.	48⅜	200	do	65
12,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92	450	do	64¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 7 ₱ cent bd.	100¾	250	do	19¼
2,000	Ter. H. & All. 1 M.	68	100	M. So. & N. I. G. R. s3	39⅛
5,000	L. E. & W. 2 M. Bs	41	50	do b10	39⅜
1,000	Clev. & T. S. F. B.	76¾	50	do s10	39⅝
1,000	do	76¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
30	Merchants' Bank	92	150	do	68
35	Union Bank	89⅜	400	do	67⅜
10	do	90	300	do	67¾
35	Bank of America	89	50	do	67⅜
5	Hanover Bank	71	50	do b10	67⅜
15	Metropolitan Bank	92	100	Clev. & Pittsb'gh R.	11¾
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	8¾	60	Calena & Chicago R.	71¾
300	do	8¾	35	do	71⅝
5	Pacific Mail S. Co.	94	150	do	71⅝
155	do	93⅜	50	do s10	71⅝
50	N. Y. Central R.	78¼	100	do b60	72⅛
600	do	78⅜	50	do b30	72
675	do	78⅜	280	Clev. & Tol. R.	37⅜
150	do b30	78⅜	50	do s30	37⅜
150	do s10	78⅜	300	do b15	37⅜
50	do b60	78⅝	400	do b10	37⅜
50	do b10	78⅜	100	do s30	37⅜
50	do s10	78⅜	800	do b30	38
150	Erie Railway	32⅜	350	do	37⅜
170	do	32⅜	200	do s10	37⅜
200	do	32⅜	500	do	37⅝
50	do s15	32⅜	275	Chic. & Rock I. R.	53
200	do	32⅜	125	do	52⅞
175	do	32⅜	100	do b30	53
45	Erie Railway Pref.	50	650	do	52⅜
44	do	51	50	do b30	52⅜
308	do	52	100	do b10	52⅜
325	Hudson River R.	38	200	do b30	52⅜
70	do	38⅛	100	do b30	52⅜
50	do s60	38	30	do	52⅜
100	Harlem Railroad	13¾	100	do b60	53
425	do	13¾	50	do s10	52⅜
300	do	13⅝	550	do	52⅞
32	Little Miami R.	75			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	84⅜	300	Harlem R. Pref.	33⅜
1,000	South Car. 6s	55	100	Reading R. b60	36⅜
1,000	La. St. 6s	57	100	do b60	36
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43	5	Mich. Cen. R.	51⅜
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	45¼	50	do	51⅜
10,000	do	45⅛	50	do	51⅜
10,000	do b60	45⅜	50	do b3	51⅜
3,000	Mich. St. 8 w'k Bs	83⅜	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	18¼
250	Pacific Mail S. Co.	93⅜	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60	38⅜
50	do	93⅜	100	Panama R. s60	117
50	do b30	93⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip b60	67⅛
100	Hudson River R.	38	100	Clev. & Tol. R. b15	37⅛
250	do	38⅛	250	do	37⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b60	78⅛	400	do	37
200	do	78⅛	500	do	37⅛
30	do	78⅛	300	do s30	37
100	do s10	78⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	51⅜
50	Erie Railroad	32⅜	25	do	51⅜
100	do s15	32⅜	200	do b10	51⅜
200	do	32⅜	500	do	51
50	Harlem Railroad	13	250	do s3	51⅜

Wednesday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the month of September have at length been completed, and we are now enabled to bring up our tables to the close of that month, completing nine months of the calendar year 1861:

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, during the month of September, 1861, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$3,106,298
In Dutiable Goods, bonded	1,390,766
In Free Goods	1,577,385
Total Foreign Merchandise	$6,074,449
Against September, 1860	16,004,755
Decrease this season	$9,930,306

There was also entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $1,231,012, against $258,695 the same month last year. The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse is $2,938,464, or $1,547,698 more than went into bond during the month; so that the total amount of foreign goods actually marketed in August is $7,622,147 against $11,126,243 marketed same month last season.

The Exports from New-York for the month of September, 1861, were:

In Domestic Produce	$9,877,909
Foreign Goods reëxported	294,181
Specie	15,756
Total	$10,187,846
Against September, 1860:	
In Domestic Produce	$9,232,931
Foreign Goods reëxported	667,014
Specie	3,750,734—13,658,679
Decrease this season	$3,470,833

We annex our usual summary by months of the Trade of the past nine months of the calendar year, comparing with the previous year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	19,565,000	21,528,000
February	14,068,000	19,166,000
March	12,658,000	23,495,000
April	12,933,000	16,922,000
May	11,462,000	16,797,000
June	7,263,000	19,123,000
July	7,942,000	24,817,000
August	7,836,000	25,798,000
September	6,074,000	16,005,000
Total 9 months	$99,801,000	$183,551,000
Foreign Specie	35,187,000	951,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861. From Jan. 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	10,278,000	5,299,000
February	10,237,000	5,699,000
March	10,581,000	6,999,000
April	9,256,000	6,639,000
May	10,856,000	5,812,000
June	10.270.000	8,308,000
July	9,553,000	7,526,000
August	9,152,000	8,013,000
September	9,878,000	9,233,000
Total, 9 months	$90,061,000	$63,528,000
Foreign reëxported	6,127,000	6,119,000
Together	$96,188,000	$69,647,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1861 From Jan 1.	vs. 1860. From Jan. 1.
January	59,000	854,000
February	1,103,000	977,000
March	302,900	2,382,000
April	1,413,000	2,906,000
May	129,000	5,530,000
June	244,000	8,842,000
July	11,000	6,564,000
August	3,000	7,455,000
September	16,000	3,751,000
Total 9 months	$3,280,000

choice (Winter) at $1 32@$1 33, extra Green Bay Spring, at $1 25; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, at $1 31@$1 33½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 15@$1 21; Racine Spring, at $1 17@$1 19; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at $1 13@$1 15½; Amber, on Long Island, on private terms; Red State, at $1 27@$1 31; White Kentucky, at $1 36@$1 40; Red Kentucky, at 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in active request, and has advanced. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Sales 218,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 54c.@61c. for damaged to choice mixed Western, chiefly at 60c. for sound; 62c. for Western Yellow, ₱ bush. Oats are in good demand, including Canadian at 34c.@38c.; Western, at 36c.@38c.; and State at 37c.@39c., ₱ bush. Rye is in demand at 65c.@70c. for Western; and 75c.@77c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,100 bushels at our quotations. Barley is unchanged; sales 3,400 bushels, including Canada, at 71c., State at 82½c.@70c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, week ending Oct. 12.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	38,765	760,670	547,154	18,618	14,433	24,989
1860	23,169	929,798	296,334	74,266	13,411	36,567

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, week ending Saturday, Oct. 12.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	12,117	581,830	630,810	.....	5,500	.....
1860	4,380	1,126,171	253,154	5,000	26,500	34,101

Estimated amount of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Oct. 12, 1861.

Flour, bbls..... 8,729 Corn, bush..... 1,552,337
Wheat, bush..... 955,849 Oats, bush..... 227,880

HAY—North River bale has been in active request for shipment and home use at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at former prices. We quote: New at 15c.@22c., for ordinary to very choice; last year's crop, 10c.@16c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been rather less active, yet prices have been well sustained. Prime Buenos Ayres, 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21½c.@21½c.; California, 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds 364,000, against 154,400 same date last year.

LEATHER—The principal kinds have been in good demand, at buoyant prices.

METALS—Transactions, to-day, have been unimportant; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 55c.; 20 hhds. Porto Rico, at 41c.@44c.; and 15 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in pretty fair demand, including Common, at $4 75 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, at from $1 44@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46 ₱ gallon.

OILS—Business, to-day, has been limited in most kinds; prices have not varied.

New-Bedford Market for the week ending Oct. 14.

SPERM.—The market has been quite active, both for export and for home consumption, but the transactions have been principally confined to sales of small parcels recently landed from the *Azor* and *Mary Ann*, and prices have somewhat declined. The sales since our last embrace 1,988 bbls.—850 bbls. for export, at $1 20 ₱ gallon; 888 bbls. for manufacturing, at $1 20 to $1 22 ₱ gallon, and 250 bbls. at a price not transpired. The market closes with further inquiry. Whale has been in moderate demand, but we hear of some further inquiry on foreign account. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,380 bbls. in parcels—100 bbls. for export, at 41½c. ₱ gallon; 600 do., also for export, on private terms; and to the trade 500 bbls. good, at a price not transpired, and 180 do. black on private terms. Whalebone—no transactions.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, 1861	58,851	126,545	967,700
Same time last year	67,878	132,984	1,072,500

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at $14 75@$15 50 for Mess, the latter rate for uninspected, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,750 bbls. Cut Meats continue quiet at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams; 7c.@7¼c. for smoked and dry salted Sides, and 5c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 570 tcs. and bbls. poor to very choice at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for extra Mess; $9 25@$11 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl.; Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 17c.@18c. for Western, and 12c.@15c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is very quiet at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 35 tcs. at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue inactive, yet steady. Sales: 340 hhds., mainly Cuba at 7¾c.@8¾c., with 585 hhds. Melado on private terms, and a number of small lots of Havana, in all, 60 boxes, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand for Kentucky is good at advanced rates. Sales: 372 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@14c., and 146 cases Seed Leaf at 7¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c. ₱ lb. The European market having recovered from the depression noticed in our last, exporters have shown more eagerness to purchase, and prices have advanced, no difficulty being experienced in selling choice lots at 9c. The arrivals continue moderate and the stock of Prime is light. There has been considerable inquiry for shipment to the West Indies, and the home demand continues good both for prime and inferior grades. At the close the market is active and may be quoted firm at 8¾c.@9c., the latter rate being accepted for choice lots. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 1,400 bbls., at 20½c.@21¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements continue limited today, at our revised quotations. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s.; Oil Cake, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Butter and Cheese, 45s. @ 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 45s.; Butter, 45s.; Tallow, 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Oil, 8s.; Pork, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s. @ 42s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market—Corn, in bulk, at 12½c. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 90c.@95c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and shippers' bags, at 25c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,196 tons, to Melbourne, on private terms, thence from Chincha Islands to Europe, Guano, at or about £3 15s.; a British bark, 299 tons, to London, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 8s.; a bark, 296 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,750, or if toBoston, $2,050; one, 385 tons, from Sicily to Boston, $1,800, or to New-York, on terms we did not learn; a British brig, 228 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $1,000; a Dutch brig, 210 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $2,225; a schooner, 231 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1,350; a brig, 198 tons, to Naguabo, P. R., and back, $1,800; a British brig, 160 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,750; a schooner, 142 tons, to Aux Cayes and back, $1,100; one, 210 tons, to Matanzas, $1,500; a British schooner, 106 tons, to St. Jago, $1,400; a Bremen bark, 350 tons, to Havana, $3,000; a schooner, 169 tons, to Havana and back, $1,450; a brig, 275 tons, same voyage, $2,350; a schooner, 250 tons, to Havana, $2,000.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 9
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 12
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 19
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Bornssia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 20
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 26
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 30
St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Bavarial	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 26
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 2
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Nov. 12
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Bavaria* and *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

A late mail bag by the *Bavaria* will remain open upon Pier No. 21, until 11:50.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Letters intended to go by the Pony Express should be mailed to Atchison, the present terminus of that line.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

TO MRS. E. L. S., ORANGE, N. J.—MOTHER!—Do come over to the City on Saturday, and go with us to hear the Swiss Bell-Ringers at Hope Chapel. Joseph and I were there Tuesday evening, and were delighted. Bring Georgie and Sis with you. ALICE.

MOSES.—IF YOU WISH TO SAVE YOUR mother's life, come home immediately, or write, and let us know where you are. M. F. H.

T. H. V.—IF YOU SEE THIS, WRITE HOME. IF you are in the service, or any honest business, you will not be disturbed.

J. M. O.—PLEASE COMMUNICATE IMMEDIATELY. I leave for Philadelphia on Saturday. X.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, AGED 35, WISHES TO marry a lady, possessing social position, wealth and loveable qualities. Address RASSELAS, Station A Post-office. Correspondence will demonstrate the advertiser's high social position, respectability and worthiness.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, situated on the post-road, within half a mile of the village of West Farms, and one mile from the Morrisania depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. The house is large and well suited for a Winter residence. Good furnace, &c. The place contains about 15 acres land, with the usual outbuildings and a laundry-house, with the convenience of water, &c., attached. To a good tenant, the place will be rented very low for the Winter. Apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, corner 4th-av. and 29th-st., or to SAMUEL R HUBBARD, No. 27 4th-st., or on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A COUNTRY SEAT containing 14 acres of choice land, ¾ of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and commodious, the place is well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, and the stables, &c., convenient and in good order. To be let, completely furnished, and with or without horses, carriages, &c. Possession given on the 1st of November. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of DE WITT CLINTON JONES, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF TREMONT, a neat country house, twelve rooms, lot 100x100 feet, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to or address WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester County.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a country seat not less than two acres, within one hour's ride of New-York; fruit and shade-trees indispensable; for which cash or unencumbered real estate will be given, from six to eight thousand dollars; east bank of the Hudson preferred. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE AND stable, with one or two acres of ground, within 60 miles of New-York, and one and a half of depôt, near or on a stream, river or lake; price not to exceed $200. Apply at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT FISHkill Landing; will be let very cheap to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN SCRYMSER, No. 126 Front-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH ABOUT ten acres of land, near railroad station, at a moderate rent. Address Box No. 3,335 Post-office.

COTTAGES AND FARMS FOR SALE.—25 acres, for $1,000; 6 acres, $1,550; 12 acres, $1,950; also, other farms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON GROVE TERRACE, IN THE VILlage of West Hoboken, two 2-story cottage houses, very desirable for small families; good facilities for getting to the city. N. B.—The above property, including three other houses in the same location, is for sale, or will exchange for city property. Apply to A. ANDERSON, corner Palisade and Paterson avs., West Hoboken, N. J., or to W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, on Washington-av., 8 lots and fine house; gas and bath; a nice new house; gas and water—$250, $300. Also, second floor and front basement, $12 50 per month, to a small familly only. Apply at No. 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET.—A WELL-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY brown stone, English-basement house to let, to a responsible party; it is in good order, having been painted and cleaned throughout. Apply at No. 37 9th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., from 9 to 1 o'clock, daily.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, (near Clinton-av.,) convenient to Fulton ferry by Myrtle-av. cars. Rent low. Apply at No. 116 Joralemon-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 65 Hammond st., newly painted and in complete order. To a private family, it will be rented low. Apply at No. 86 Warren-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO CROCKERY MERCHANTS.—TO LET, in the Bowery, a new and spacious store, rebuilt on old crockery stand of more than twenty years. Apply at the drug-store corner Bowery and 4th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE IN Brooklyn, for a term of years, with stable and garden attached, on the southeast corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts. The house is four stories in height, with an extension three stories high, and is elegantly furnished; has gas and water. On the first floor are three large parlors and a dining room. The situation of this property, being in the choice part of the city, is admired by all who know it, and the garden has fine varieties of the different kinds of fruit trees. The premises will be let only to a private family. Inquire of JOHN HASLETT, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FINELY-FURNISHED HOUSE OF the late William E. Wilmerding, Esq., No. 107 West 14th-st.; all modern improvements and location unsurpassed. Will not be rented for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway and 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

A SPLENDID FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET on Murray Hill, for $112 50 per month, until May, (worth $250,) if rented this week. Also, 50 others, well situated, at war prices, with 60 unfurnished. The best place in the City to rent or buy unrented houses or store property, is at N. C. BISHOP'S, 144 Broadway, store floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished three-story high-stoop; can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Rent, $80 per month.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 East 28th-st., to a private family only—12 rooms with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address W. H. LE ROY, 45 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 72 EAST 14th-st., to a strictly private family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD location, where the rent will be taken in board, and where a few other boarders may be taken. Address B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS, OUR OPENING WEEK,
WE ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.

THE RUSH WAS GREAT YESTERDAY
FOR OUR $2 50 BONNETS; WORTH $5.
FOR OUR $3 50 BONNETS; WORTH $6.
FOR OUR $5 BONNETS; WORTH $10.
FOR OUR $6 BONNETS; WORTH $12.
FOR OUR $7 BONNETS; WORTH $15.
J. HIGGINS, Manager,
Store No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$10,540

Worth of fire and burglar-proof safes for sale, at about one-half the first cost. $4,200 worth of these safes is a consignment of two assignees. A part of this consignment must be sold within thirty days. The balance of this stock, $6,340 worth—all second-hand, of different City manufacture—and will be sold cheap.
Also, three new steam-engines. By
W. H. TERWILLIGER,
No. 100 Maiden-lane.

CROSBY-ST. GYMNASIUM,
Near Bleecker-st., only one minute's walk from Broadway, having been refitted, is now open for the season; classes are being formed; particular attention paid to gentlemen desiring separate instruction. Terms, $12 for twelve months; $8 for six; $5 for three months.
EDWIN ALLAIRE, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1861. JOHN NICHOL,
G. B. BILLERWELL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1861.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between JNO. B. WINDSOR and ISRAEL T. HALSTEAD, under the name of WINDSOR & HALSTEAD, provision dealers, No. 146 Ludlow-st., this City, is this day dissolved. JNO. B. WINDSOR.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperlaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

DRY GOODS.

E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
NOS. 35 AND 37 PARK-PLACE,
AGENTS FOR
WASHINGTON MILLS,
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CO.,
VICTORY MANUFACTURING CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE,
BAY STATE SHAWLS,
IN ALL OUR REGULAR QUALITIES AND PRICES, WITH NEW DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A LIMITED QUANTITY, SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BEAVERS,
6-4 Black and Mixed, all Wool and Union.
TRICOTS,
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Mixed, in Fine and Medium Grades.
UNION CLOTHS,
Black and Mixed.
SEAL SKINS,
6-4 Black and Brown.
FANCY CASSIMERES,
Fine and Medium Qualities.
MIXED DOESKINS,
6-4 Ladies' Cloth, all Wool.
COTTON GOODS,
6-4 Brown SHEETINGS, heavy and light.
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Brown and Black SHEETINGS.
Brown, Bleached and Colored CANTON FLANNELS.
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS.
27, 29 and 30-inch Brown DRILLS.
With a complete assortment of the well-known VICTORY MILLS
SILESIAS, CAMBRICS AND UMBRELLA CLOTHS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.
Have now reopened their store for the
GREAT CLOSING SALE,
IN LIQUIDATION OF THEIR ESTATE.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS
Have been made in the prices of the ENTIRE STOCK which must be disposed of this season.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered in
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
WINTER DRESS GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
MOURNING,
&c., &c.
All to be positively sold by December 1, next, and presenting perhaps the greatest opportunity to buy cheap goods ever offered in this City.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS

We offer at retail our immense stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

AT No. 375 BROADWAY.

THE NEW-YORK CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE
HAVE NOW ON HAND,
AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS CLOAKS,
IN VELVET, CLOTH, BEAVER, GROS DE INDES, and all other leading fabrics,
Which will be offered at prices to suit the times.

MACY'S WAR SALE
OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.,
Will continue through this week.
BEST KID GLOVES, 63 cents a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK CLOSing out, at a sacrifice, at No. 37 Chambers-st. Country and City merchants are invited to call and examine them.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-à-glace, magnificent rosewood roundcornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak hall and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE CONTINUED OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale to No. 141 Broadway, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, being the entire stock of one of the best cabinet-makers in the City, consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, wardrobes, etageres, buffets, extension dining-tables, lounges chairs, secretaries, book-cases, work-tables, music cabinets, &c. See catalogues.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 389 Bleecker-st., near 8th-av., the entire stock, good will and fixtures of a paint store, comprising a general assortment of paints, oils, brushes, windowglass, window-shades, fine wall papers, alcohol, cords, curtain-pins, ladders, show-cases, show-racks, counters, drawers, signs, &c., &c. To be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.—horse, wagon and harness, pony, 7 years old, 13 hands high, sound and kind in harness, a good saddle horse; has been used by a boy for the last two years. Also, a handsome top-wagon and harness, new this Summer, sold on account of the owner going to Europe.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, FRENCH CHINA AND KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., —By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Warren-st., to close the business, about 600 lots, the balance not sold on the 11th. Sale absolute for cash. City and country dealers will do well to attend. Also, shelving of two floors, office furniture, &c.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will sell this day, THURSDAY, Oct. 17, 1861, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 73 William-st., 200 lots assorted English, German, and American hardware, pocket cutlery, &c.; also, an invoice of sleigh, house and cow-bells. Terms, 4 months' credit.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, FOR ACcount of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1861, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following hypothecated Bonds:
84 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $1,000 each.
108 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $500 each.
40 Mortgage Bonds of the Penobscot Railroad Company, for $200 each.
All the Bonds having attached the Coupons from and including the 1st day of July, 1857.
The above sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Oct. 18, at same hour and place.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 253 East 10th-st., near Tompkins-square, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire elegant household furniture contained in the above building, viz.: Rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatel and reps, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, etageres, extension dining tables, sideboard, dining chairs, oak and black walnut chamber suites, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, basement and kitchen furniture, to be sold by order of E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for mortgagee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 389 Bleecker-st., near 8th-av., the entire stock, good will and fixtures of a paint store, comprising a general assortment of paints, oils, brushes, windowglass, window-shades, fine wall papers, alcohol, cords, curtain-pins, ladders, show-cases, show-racks, counters, drawers, signs, &c., &c. To be sold without reserve.

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JOSEPH HEDMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, OCT. 18,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn,
A general assortment of good furniture, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, do. dress bureaus, sofas, side-à-têtes, ladies' sewing chairs, parlor do., rockers, painted suites, walnut and oak extension tables, chairs, hat-stands, feather beds, hair mattresses, shelving, white French china dinner and tea sets, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, 50 wooden stools, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
One lady's side saddle, one gent's do., in good order; 2 bronze and jet-gas chandeliers, 4 lights.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
Will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock,
ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES, embracing a very large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—B. ULLMAN'S BENEFIT—UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMANN'S SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

INSTITUTE OF ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—No. 585 Broadway—PANTOMIME, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE—ORION CIRCUS.

PALACE GARDEN—NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

HOPE CHAPEL—WILLIAMS' NAUTICAL EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A report reaches us from Harper's Ferry, by way of Washington, that an engagement took place yesterday at Bolivar, between a body of about 3,000 rebels and Col. GEARY'S Pennsylvania Regiment, assisted by six companies of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, all under command of Major GOULD. Our men, it appears, had been across the river for some time gathering wheat and foraging through the adjacent country. The rebels, it is reported, were three times repulsed by our troops, but the final result of the battle is not known, as the messenger left for Washington while it was in progress.

No indication of a movement of any magnitude is yet reported from Washington, and nothing but an occasional skirmish between pickets and scouts breaks the monotony along the lines. The new advanced works recently commenced by our men are already in such a state of forwardness as to insure their safety against attack. Although in plain sight from the eminences now occupied by the rebels, no attempt has been made to interfere with their construction,—a fact which seems to argue that the rebel leaders have now, at least, no idea of attacking our army in front. The rebel batteries down the Potomac were not particularly troublesome yesterday. The one at Shipping Point fired some thirty shots at the *Pawnee*, but without doing her any damage. It is believed that the strength of the rebel batteries below Shipping Point has been much exaggerated; but that they have collected in the vicinity of Aquia Creek an army of thirty-five thousand or forty thousand men seems to be a tolerably well-established fact. The reason, however, for the concentration there of such a large body of men is found, not in an intention to attempt to cross the Potomac below Washington, but in the fear that our preparations for the great naval expedition really cover a contemplated attack upon them at Aquia Creek, and a subsequent advance upon Richmond along the line of the Fredericksburgh Railroad.

In the absence of advices from Gen. FREMONT, attention is again directed to Southeast Missouri, where JEFF. THOMPSON, having apparently received considerable reinforcements, threatens to attack Ironton and Pilot Knob. He has already burned the Big River Bridge, after taking prisoners the guard of National troops stationed there for its protection, numbering only between forty and fifty, who made a brave resistance, but were overpowered by numbers. Col. CASLIN, commanding at Ironton, has called in all the National troops in the vicinity, in anticipation of an attack.

The St. Louis papers furnish some particulars of the reported fight between a portion of the force under MONTGOMERY and of that under the rebel General, MCCULLOCH, already noticed in our telegraphic dispatches. The enemy consisted of the State Guards, under Judge CHENAULT, (the advanced guard of MCCULLOCH'S army,) who were marching North, it is supposed, to reinforce PRICE. The fight commenced near Shanghai, on the morning of the 27th, when the rebels were driven across Centre Creek. On the next day they were pursued, and were driven forty miles from where the engagement commenced. The Nationals are numbered at 3,000, and the rebels at 2,400. A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, who writes from Rolla, and gives an account of the affair, says that it must be received with some degree of allowance as to its entire truthfulness, as its geographical data are not altogether correct.

According to the army correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, Gen. FREMONT and his forces were at Tipton on the 11th inst., and their departure from that place had been postponed until Monday, the 14th. There was a great probability, however, that the General would not move from Tipton until the army was supplied with means of transportation and subsistence for a long march to the Southward. The rebels who have hitherto swarmed along FREMONT'S line of march, are said to have devoured all that came in their way, and the National troops, now in the enemy's country, find it difficult to obtain provisions.

Gen. SHERMAN, who has taken Gen. ANDERSON'S place in the Department of the Cumberland, is making estimates for funds to supply 60,000 soldiers—the number that he expects his command will reach in a short time. The rebel force under BUCKNER is estimated at between 30,000 and 40,000 men. Regiments of troops are constantly arriving in Kentucky from Indiana, Illinois and Ohio; and Unionists are rejoicing in the expectation that Seccessionism will soon be driven out of the State.

We hear from New-Mexico of the surprise of a company of volunteers under Capt. MEINTZ, by a party of rebels, about thirty miles from Fort Craig. The Captain, Second Lieutenant, and nine men were taken prisoners, but the rest succeeded in reaching Fort Craig, and Capt. MORRIS, of the Rifles, immediately started in pursuit of the rebels. Eleven companies of volunteers had been mustered into service in New-Mexico, under command of Col. GALLAGHER.

The announcement that MASON and SLIDELL, rebel Commmissioners to London and Paris, had succeeded in running the blockade at Charleston, in the *Nashville*, and putting to sea, has awakened the Government to the importance of making an effort to prevent their reaching their respective destinations. A telegraphic dispatch was, yesterday, received at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, ordering the purchased steamer *Connecticut* to be prepared for sea immediately, and no doubt is entertained that her mission is to overtake the *Nashville* if possible. The *Connecticut* was formerly one of the Sound boats, and is a fast traveler. She probably put to sea last night.

By the *Arabia*, whose arrival we announce elsewhere, we receive comparatively little intelligence relating immediately to the rebellion. Mr. LINDSAY, member of Parliament from Sunderland, whose visit to this country on a commercial mission will be very well remembered, had made a speech to his constituents, in which he touched upon American affairs. As it would be some time before a supply of cotton could be obtained elsewhere than in the Southern States, he was of the opinion that the British Government should endeavor to induce the removal of the blockade. He was also of the opinion, in view of the bold stand made by the Confederates, and the strength of the South, that the Governments of England and France should soon recognize Southern independence. Mr. LINDSAY'S remarks, our dispatch says, were received with cheers and some hisses. From Spain we have a reiteration, in the *Correspondencia Autografle*, of the assertion that Spain, in her projected expedition against Mexico, is acting without reference to the designs of England and France. It is stated, however, that an opportunity to coöperate will be afforded to these Powers; and the London *Post* comes forward again with the assertion that England will act jointly with Spain, and that operations at the Gulf ports of Mexico will commence within the first few weeks of the healthy season.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed a circular to Gov. MORGAN, and the other Governors of States on the seaboard, recommending that the State authorities take measures to perfect the fortifications and other harbor defences—the expense to be reimbursed by the General Government at some future period.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Arabia* reached Halifax yesterday morning with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Norwegian*. She left Liverpool on the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst. The death of the Earl of EGLINTON is announced. The Liverpool Cotton market closed on Saturday, the 5th, with a tendency to still higher prices. The Breadstuffs market is also reported to be in an excited state, with firm prices. Provisions were quiet. Another fall had taken place in the English funds, and Consols were quoted at 92¾@93 for money. Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *Lammergier*, had been murdered off the coast of Devonshire by his colored steward.

Another pamphlet has made its appearance in France, entitled, *The Rhine and the Vistula*, ascribed to a high source. It is devoted to an argument that France does not want the Rhine, and that, consequently, Germany has nothing to fear from her; but as Russia has designs in the direction of the Vistula, Germany should encourage a reconstruction of Poland. The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate the King of Prussia on his approaching visit to the French Emperor. Considerable agitation existed in some of the Paris faubourgs on account of the high price of bread. Seditious placards were numerous, and some arrests had been made. Forty thousand workmen are stated to be out of employment in Lyons, and the authorities were taking measures to provide for them. The Paris money market was in a very uncertain state. A protracted Cabinet Council had been held, at which the Emperor presided, and at which grain and bread furnished the principal topics of discussion.

From Italy we have the assurance that the relations of the Italian and French Governments are as satisfactory as possible, and that the delay in the settlement of the Roman question is not in consequence of any desire on the part of France for a cession of Italian territory. The Pope, at a recent Consistory, is said to have denounced compromise in the strongest terms, and to have called upon his supporters to be firm, and have no conciliation with impious men.

A meeting of the Hungarian leaders is stated to have taken place at Genoa, at which KOSSUTH was present, and at which it was determined to abandon the republican form of government for Hungary. Three candidates for the crown were proposed. A strong Austrian naval expedition, with troops, had left Venice for the coast of Dalmatia and Fiume—object not stated.

From Turkey, we learn that the Porte has consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro, provided Prince NICHOLAS and his Senators will sign an engagement to respect Turkish territory hereafter.

A serious affair occurred at Galatz, in Russian Poland, on the night of the 4th inst. An insurrection took place, during which the people killed the Mayor of the town, tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings, and put up the Polish eagle in its place.

A rumor has reached us, by way of Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, that the United States steamer *Saranac* has been lost in a storm off the mouth of the Mississippi. No particulars are given. The rumor is not credited among naval men.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, with Gen. FREMONT, sends particulars of the shooting of a soldier by the Provost-Marshal at Tipton for insubordination. It seems that, during a severe storm, some two hundred men belonging to the Fifteenth Missouri Regiment endeavored to secure as flooring for their tents, a certain quantity of Government lumber. Col. BROWN ordered them to desist, and all did desist except one, who being twice told to drop his load, and refusing to obey, was shot dead by the Colonel. The regiment to which the man belonged was very much excited at the occurrence, and a battery, loaded with grape, was turned against it, but it was not found necessary to resort to any stringent measures.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash*, and the U. S. gunboats *Florida*, *Augusta*, *James Adger*, *Unadilla*, *Ottawa* and *Seneca*, sailed yesterday. These vessels comprise the fleet which has been lying off the battery the last week. The *Powhatan* was expected to sail last night.

The steamship *Boston*, which sailed on Tuesday evening for Philadelphia, had on freight 261 cases, containing 6,525 Prussian muskets, which were made a present by the Prussian Government to the City of Philadelphia. They arrived in the steamship *Bavaria*.

The French gunboat *Surcouf*, DEPEGETA, from St. Thomas in 15 days, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Surcouf* mounts 2 guns, and has a crew of 74 men.

The inauguration of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place yesterday. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including many eminent professional personages, graced the occasion by their presence. The hospitals on Blackwell's Island, and the institutions on Randall's Island, were visited. Addresses were subsequently delivered in the College by Professors MCCREADY and TAYLOR, the Right Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, Hon. SIMEON DRAPER, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and Hon. JAMES T. BRADY. A collation with toasts and speeches followed. The whole was a brilliant affair.

In the Board of Education, last evening, EDWARD HIGGINS was elected Janitor, in place of CHAS. RILEY, resigned.

The Syracuse People's Nominating Convention met at Cooper Institute last evening, and received a rather disparaging report from their Conference Committee, in relation to their interview with other Committees. ISAAC COLMAN, of No. 80 Duane-street, was nominated for Supervisor. The Convention adjourned to meet every Wednesday evening, at Cooper Institute, until after the election.

The House of Refuge recovered in the Superior Court a judgment for $500 against FRANK RIVERS for giving unlicensed theatrical performances at the Broadway Melodeon Concert Hall. DAVID SMITH has brought an action in the same Court against the proprietors of the *Evening Post* to recover $25,000 for an alleged libel upon him—they having published him as a traitor, as he charges.

The market for stocks was firm, and the dealings again buoyant, through the forenoon of yesterday, but late in the day there was a reaction of ¼@1 ℔ cent. in prices, the market leaving off unsettled. Exchange 107½@107¾ ℔ cent.

The *Arabia's* news encouraged operators in Breadstuffs, yesterday, and an active business was transacted in Flour, Wheat, and Corn, prices of which closed decidedly firmer. The export inquiry was brisk. Cotton was in very moderate demand at unchanged figures. Light sales of Groceries, Metals, Fish, Candles, Beef, Seeds, and Spices were reported. Pork, Lard, Tobacco, and Whisky were in good demand, and were advancing. Spirits Turpentine was more sought after and was dearer. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 535 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets, including beeves, milch cows, veals, sheep and swine, have all been well supplied during the past week, but with a brisk demand nothing has been left unsold. Beeves foot up 5,157, or 800 more than the average for last year, and coming close upon a still larger supply, it was only: wonder that they were all sold at any price. They ruled low—about as last week, varying from 5c. to 8¾c. ℔ lb. Sheep were in good demand, and all were disposed of even before all wants were supplied. Prices unchanged. Hogs are ¼c.@½c. higher in the face of increased receipts.

England and the War.

Our British friends are becoming exceedingly anxious about the war. Mr. LINDSAY has urged in Parliament the propriety of pressing the American Government to relax the blockade, in order that the British may get cotton for their mills. He goes even further, and suggests that, "in the interest of humanity," this war ought to be ended, and the independence of the South recognized. His remarks were received with cheers and hisses by his audience, showing a decided difference of opinion on this subject in the British House of Commons.

Mr. LINDSAY'S desire for peace and cotton is very natural. It is shared by a very large portion of the civilized world. We are as anxious for both as he can be,—and so, we doubt not, is every man, woman and child in the United States. We do not blame England in the least for earnestly desiring an end of the war. What we do blame her for is, that she is utterly blind to every way of ending it but one,—and that the one which involves the destruction of our Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the ruin of the only great Republic on the face of the earth. Her public men seem utterly unable to think of any other mode of ending the rebellion. Their blindness on this most important point suggests the idea that they do not wish it ended in any other way,—that this result is the very one they hope for,—that their desire for peace is, in fact, only one mode of expressing their dislike of the Government of the United States, and their sympathy with those who seek its destruction.

The English can abridge this war very materially if they really wish to do so. Let them withdraw from the rebels their countenance and support. Let them cease to talk of the certainty of their success, the folly of resisting them, and the policy of recognizing their independence. Let them give the full weight of their moral support to the established and recognized Government,—with which they have treaties of peace and friendship, which they are bound to regard as the actual and the rightful Government of this country, and which has the strongest possible claim on their sympathy and good wishes. If they had done this from the beginning, the rebellion never could have assumed its present formidable proportions. If they would do it now, they would take away from the rebels the hope which gives them half their strength and all their motive for prolonging this disastrous struggle. But for the belief, which Mr. LINDSAY and his confederates do all they can to encourage, that England must inevitably break the blockade and incur all the risks of war with the United States, in order to procure a supply of cotton, the rebels would end the war before mid-Winter. With the aid of their British accomplices they may possibly prolong it a year or two longer.

The plea of "humanity" comes strangely from English lips. When did England ever end a war, or give up a foot of her possessions, or raise a blockade, or forbear any exercise of her authority "in the cause of humanity?" She fought us seven years before she would relinquish the attempt to subjugate us. She made all Europe one sea of blood for twice that time, to compel France to accept rulers whom she detested. She has sacrificed thousands of lives and millions of money to perpetuate her domination over India. She buried tens of thousands of her sons in the Crimea to cripple a growing rival. The whole earth is full of the evidences of her relentless and remorseless energy in waging war upon those who resist her sway or dispute her will.

But she says we can never conquer the South. That remains to be seen. No nation ever takes that for granted. At all events, we can try. We can vindicate our own honor;—we can discharge our duty to ourselves and our posterity;—we can release the crushed friends of the Union in the Southern States from the oppression which weighs them down;—we can at least put ourselves in such a position as not to be humiliated and disgraced by whatever the future may have in store for us. We believe we can do much more than this,—that we can crush the rebellion and restore the Union. And we are very certain that until we have tested the courage and the virtue of our people to the utmost in the endeavor to do so, we can have no peace which will be worth the parchment on which it may be written.

If the English journals and public men could understand how much harm they do to the cause of peace, by thus identifying it with the success of the rebellion, we have faith enough in their selfishness to believe they would desist from doing it. The course they have thus far pursued is certain to exasperate our people, to prolong the war, and to renew between the two nations that feeling of bitter distrust and dislike which the past twenty-five years had in good part allayed. They are very much mistaken if they suppose that all the cotton they can get this season, will be an adequate compensation for what they are certain to lose in the effort to get it.

Quarrel of the Turtle-Doves.

The secession Press of Richmond, Va., is occupied at present with a serious quarrel that has arisen between Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD and Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, both sons of the Old Dominion and officers of the Confederate army, and both known to fame by deeds of very diverse repute, under the old Republic of the United States. It is unnecessary to say that any "personal affair" attracts immense attention in the South. Especially is this the case when the parties are such notables as WISE and FLOYD.

The dispute between these military chieftains originated in the mountain gorges of the Gauley, but it has been transferred to the hotel lobbies and newspaper sanctums of Richmond. It was confined at first to the two leaders, but it has extended to their partisans, and now involves divisions of the army, and may yet threaten the integrity of the Cabinet and the independence of the Confederate States. Nothing would please the Virginia cavaliers better.

It is to be regretted that the world knows so little of the causes that have led to the rupture between these eminent traitors. But that the causes are exceedingly grave we well know, from the bitterness of the strife and the frequency of the allusions to appeasing it with blood. Doubtless the quarrel involves the honor of FLOYD. It cannot fail, likewise, to impugn the generalship of WISE. Unquestionably, it will be found to implicate the patriotism and good faith of both. It is easy to see, therefore, that a quarrel, involving the tangled ethics of treason, and the historic pulchritude of national Thieves and Thugs is on the *tapis* at Richmond. *The South sits in judgment on herself.*

Strange to say, WISE'S friends take the same view of FLOYD that people in the loyal States do; and FLOYD does not look well in that light. The friends of FLOYD apply an unsparing analysis to WISE; and they find him, as the loyalists of the country have found him, a frothing cataract of stump oratory, fit to preach every extremity of rebellion, but good for no practical work whatever. President DAVIS is not yet heard from; but doubtless he groans under the infliction, and accepts the shame that WISE and FLOYD have brought on the Confederate arms as a just punishment for having departed from his rule, and appointed two such notorious political profligates to important military positions.

FLOYD is charged by WISE'S partisans with incapacity and cowardice, in that he spent six months in organizing an army that he has never dared to lead against the enemy. The only battle that FLOYD came near sharing was that of Carnifex Ferry, which Gen. ROSECRANS traveled ten days by forced marches to offer, and which FLOYD stole away at night to avoid, although he had a very strong force and an almost impregnable fortified position. A number of FLOYD'S officers have united in an anonymous card, it seems, denouncing him and denying his capacity and courage. FLOYD attributes their conduct to WISE'S machinations, and calls, through the newspapers, for their names, that he may have them court-martialed for speaking disrespectfully of their superior officer. The *Enquirer*, (WISE'S organ at Richmond,) jeers FLOYD for this; tells him he can have the names if he will promise to fight the men; and that they are all gentlemen, and have never been accused of stealing;—which is a most barbarous backhanded blow at FLOYD, when considered in connection with Willet's Point, Fort Snelling, the Russell, Waddell and Majors' acceptances, and the robbery of all the arsenals in the loyal States by FLOYD, when he was Secretary of War.

Poor FLOYD seems to be the "under dog in the fight," at Richmond. He declines the *Enquirer's* challenge to mortal combat with the anonymous foes of his camp, and writes pathetically about leaving his reputation to the future historian. In this FLOYD does well. Indeed, it is the only thing he can do. Contemporary history knows too much, and holds FLOYD in the pillory, as a peculating and perjured man. It may be that "after ages" will lose sight of the evidences of his shame, and, in that abundant charity that speaks nothing but good of the dead, fail to put on record the fact that he lived and died as a branded felon, even among those that prompted and profited by his guilt.

But why should WISE persecute FLOYD? WISE was the prophet of secession in Virginia, and preached what FLOYD practiced. The two men were the antipodes of each other. WISE was eruptive about the mouth—FLOYD was secretive; his nature was to absorb. WISE was an abstractionist in the political sense—FLOYD became an abstractionist in a very different sense. WISE hung JOHN BROWN for his insurrection—FLOYD would have pardoned him, taken the two negroes in his army for confiscation to the State, and made a good thing of the "commissions" for selling them into Slavery. WISE favored the capture of the Norfolk Navy-yard, and once threatened to seize Washington—FLOYD executed the more feasible and useful scheme of "appropriating" to treason all the small arms of the Government. It is not for WISE to taunt FLOYD with felony.

He did his work—villainous as it was—better than WISE; and when the devil comes to make up his jewels and to award honors for the infernal deeds of treason that crushed for a time the most glorious Evangel of liberty, civilization and Christianity that ever stood among the nations of the earth, we may be sure that the felonious FLOYD will far outrank the windy and ineffectual whiffet, Gen. HENRY A. WISE. We appeal, as confidently as FLOYD himself does, to the justice of the great tribunals hereafter; and in order that the cause may go unprejudiced to judgment, we express the earnest hope that in this life FLOYD, WISE, and other differing rebels, may all "hang together."

A TREAT.—Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is to deliver an address on the War and the Country, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday evening. Mr. EVERETT is thoroughly enlisted in the contest against the rebellion, and freely devotes his voice and his pen to the service of the Country. Few men have it in their power to do more good than he. It is needless to say that he will have an overcrowded house to hear him to-morrow.

An Important Precaution.

Secretary SEWARD has addressed an official circular to the Governors of the seaboard States, inviting them to take steps, in advance of the action of Congress, for the more effectual *defence of our seaports against foreign invasion*. He takes care to accompany this suggestion with the assurance that our foreign relations are less threatening now than they have been at any time since the outbreak of the rebellion. Still the fact of making this request thus publicly, taken in connection with the aspect of our foreign affairs, will scarcely fail to create some uneasiness in the public mind. The cotton crisis in England is close at hand;—and it is evident that in spite of all their efforts to procure a supply from other sources, the attempt can only be partially successful, and very many mills must stop. Agents of the South are actively at work abroad, urging England and France to break the blockade, and Mr. LINDSAY'S speech in Parliament shows that their efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful.

Whatever may be the consequences, no one can doubt that any such attempt on the part of those Powers would be met by a declaration of war. This country cannot afford to be reduced to the position of vassalage which the toleration of such an act would imply. And while we do not anticipate any such extremity, it is well to be prepared for it. The call of the Government, therefore, is very timely, and, we trust, will meet with prompt attention.

Spain and Mexico.

Not the least important intelligence recently received from Europe, touching the Mexican question, is the following:

"It is asserted in Spain that O'DONNELL continued to oppose communication with France and England in the affairs of Mexico. He thinks it derogatory to the dignity of Spain not to act alone."

There is then as yet no tripartite treaty. The pride of Spain could not brook intervention in her ancient colony in combination with France and England. She must act alone in the matter, or not at all. But we suspect that Spain's reluctance to associate in the contemplated enterprise with the Allies, arises from some other motive than mere sensibility. Her object may be different from theirs. They may mean only to seek reparation for wrongs suffered by French and British subjects resident in Mexico, while the real object of Spain may be conquest. Under pretence of exacting justice for Spaniards, she may hope to reëstablish her supremacy over the country—to reannex to her dominions the realms of Montezuma; and this she could accomplish more conveniently and easily if left to deal single-handed with the Mexicans, rather than if fettered and controlled by powerful and zealous confederates. Hence, probably, the true source of her aversion to the proposed triple alliance.

It must not be forgotten that Spain has not been always at the bottom of the political scale in Europe. In the Sixteenth century Spain was the greatest of European powers; her colonial empire the most magnificent that had hitherto existed. But under the Bourbon dynasty almost all her prestige passed away, and she gradually sank into utter insignificance. Since her successes in the Morocco war, however, she has become once more aspiring and ambitious. She fancies that she has won back some of her ancient renown; she aims to recover some of her former power. Taking advantage of our civil dissensions, she has already regained San Domingo, and now she is busily engaged fitting out a formidable armada for the invasion and correction of Mexico. This is pretty well for a nation that a few years ago was so far from dreaming of conquest in the Western hemisphere that she actually trembled for the safety of the solitary possession which remained to her therein!

The Weather and the War.

The reported loss of the frigate *Saranac*, whether verified or not, points attention to a serious obstacle, which for several months must interfere, more or less, with the energetic prosecution of the war. The weather of Winter will fight on the side of the rebels. Severe gales will render it difficult for blockading vessels to lay off their proper ports, without occasionally, for the sake of safety, standing out to sea, and leaving opportunities for the enemy to escape, or for the vigilant cotton ship to beat in, and load its valuable cargo. Our squadrons will suffer more frequent damages, and will more often be compelled to leave their various stations for repairs. If all of them escape shipwreck, strong as they are, along an exposed and dangerous coast, it will be, indeed, marvelous. And, in any event, the over-mastering necessity of self-preservation will do very much to diminish the efficiency of the fleet.

On land meteorological influences will be no less powerful. The moment the frosts of Autumn begin to play tricks with the soil, kneading it into mud of tenacious and treacherous consistency, the advance of our armies, with their endless trains of artillery and wagons, will become an impossibility. Unhappily the rigors of Winter in the Border States, to which military operations will be principally confined, will not harden the earth into that permanent solidity which in cold weather macadamizes the New-England roads. There are incessant alternations of freezing and melting; the result of which is an almost total destruction of the road-bed, even when travel is at its ordinary level. But if the great artillery and wagon-trains of the enemy in retreat are to precede the advance of the corresponding equipage of the National forces—which in Eastern Virginia will extend very nearly one hundred miles in a single day—and if vast squadrons of cavalry are to make their way over the same roads, it is manifest that it will require the roads to be at the outset in the very best conceivable condition, to be passable when the rear of our forces is put in motion.

In the making of war, as in all other complex enterprises, there are manifold conditions to be observed. For one thing, Government must keep an eye to the weather gleam. It is already taking steps to preserve, in some degree, the blockade from meteorological disturbances, by sending expeditions to seize Southern ports, and provide harbors in which portions of the Coast Guard may ride through the Winter in security, and if sufficient energy be thrown into its labors, it will, unquestionably, succeed in defeating so far the hostility of Father Neptune. But upon land, there is equal danger, with less satisfactory evidence of appreciative activity. It is complained from Western Virginia, an elevated region, where the cold makes itself early felt, that the roads are already badly cut up, and the troops without any preparation for Winter. In Eastern Virginia, the equipment of the men is perfect, and the supply of artillery, ammunition, stores and transportation all that the Commanding General desires; but these advantages are imperiled by the possibility of the frost attacking the great routes of advance, and rendering them impracticable. If there were not reasons to believe the period of inaction had nearly passed, we might indeed look at the prospect with serious apprehension. The indications, however, though less distinct and immediate than we could wish them, seem to show that another week will not elapse without an important movement of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army. In that case King Frost, bringing up, as he should, the rear of our forces, will not obstruct and baffle its advance.

The New City Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you tell me by what authority, or under what law, the new City Hall on the Park is being built? It is an enormous job for somebody,—involving the expenditure of an immense amount of money, and the disposal of a very large quantity of patronage, yet, so far as I am aware, there has never been any public invitation of proposals,—any provision for any sort of responsibility, or any of the ordinary safeguards against extravagance and profligacy. Indeed, I do not remember ever to have seen any action of the Common Council on the subject. Yours,

QUERIST.

The new City Hall is not being built in pursuance of any law, or even any ordinance of the Common Council. The only authority for its erection is a simple *resolution*, adopted by the Board of Supervisors, on motion of ELIJAH F. PURDY,—in the following words:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Building the New Court-house be and are hereby authorized and directed to employ a suitable architect to prepare plans and specifications for said Court-house—and the *Committee are also authorized and directed to proceed with the erection of said Court-house* with all possible dispatch, and to purchase materials therefor, and to build such portion thereof *by contract or "days' work"* as they may deem for the best interests of the County. All contracts made by the Committee to be submitted to this Board for approval. And the Comptroller is hereby *authorized and directed to pay all bills for the erection of the same*, on the certificate of said Committee or of a majority thereof.

This is a sweeping resolve, certainly; but it passed by a unanimous vote, which proves that all parties were *satisfied* with the distribution of the work. It was supposed when the Board of Supervisors was originally organized, that its division equally between the opposing parties would put an end to the jobbing and corruption which seem to be inseparable from partisan commissions. The actual result has been to compel the parties to negotiate for dividing the spoils. Instead of affording any security for an honest administration, it renders profligate and corrupt bargains the only means of carrying on the public business.

LEGAL COBWEBS AS TO OUR BLOCKADE.—Judge WARE has lately delivered an opinion in the United States District Court of Portland, Me., condemning a vessel proved to have been designed to run the blockade, in the course of which, he takes the ground that the rights of blockade and neutrality have no application to the case of the National Government and the insurgent States:

"A blockade," says the Judge, "as that word is understood by the law of nations, is an investment of a town of one belligerent by the forces of another. Every nation of common rights may declare what shall be ports of entry and delivery, and participate in trade by law, and enforce their laws by such means and penalties as she pleases. If she places armed ships before them, *this does not constitute a blockade, but is a mere municipal regulation, though familiarly called a blockade.*"

This is sheer pedantry. In the admirable decision of Judge BETTS, in the Court of our City, that authority swept away all these legal cobwebs, and showed in language which if not strict law is at least admirable common sense, that the civil war now existing constitutes a state of things in all respects analogous to a foreign war—that insurrection places those who take part in it in the condition of ordinary enemies—and that consequently Government has a right to adopt exactly the same measures against them which it would take against foreign enemies. Whatever may be the precedents established by cases of a totally different nature from ours, the principles of international law have been found elastic enough to admit us within their pale. The Administration has wisely abstained from availing itself of the permissive sanction of Congress, by the law of July 13, to the collection of duties on shipboard or to closing the ports of entry; and foreseeing the complications which would inevitably arise regarding the maritime rights of foreign nations, has resolved to rely on the existence and efficiency of its blockade.

But Judge WARE is not even correct in supposing that the practice of public law rigidly confines the power of imposing a blockade to one belligerent nation against another. We have recently cited several instances in which the right of a nation to set on foot "a blockade of its own ports," for the purpose of more effectually suppressing an armed insurrection within its own borders, was affirmed by the Courts of Great Britain, Portugal and Russia.

All abstract considerations, however, give way to the fact that those European Powers that dictate maritime and international law have acknowledged our closure of the Southern ports as a *blockade*—and that both theoretically as a right and practically as a fact. It is unfortunate that our own authorities should introduce confusion into the legal procedure by a pedantic adhesion to principles that can have no application to the unprecedented situation in which we are placed.

Canadian News.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Lord MONCK and party will come out in the *North Briton*.

PATTERSON, the abortionist, who was respited until Friday next, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia at Halifax and the Glasgow at this Port.

Another Decline in the English Funds.

COTTON STILL TENDING UPWARD.

Excitement in the Breadstuffs Market —Provisions Quiet.

Mr. Lindsay Counsels the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Bread Excitement in the Faubourgs of Paris.

The Proposed Intervention in Mexico.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Oct. 5, *via* Queenstown on the afternoon of the 6th, arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning. She has 83 passengers and £6,462 in specie. She will sail at 12 o'clock for Boston.

Among the passengers for Halifax are Major DOYLE, the newly appointed commander at Halifax and Hon. ARTHUR GORDON, Governor of New-Brunswick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of EGLINTON died on the 4th from an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. LINDSAY, Member of Parliament from Sunderland, in addressing his constituents, touched upon the American question. He said as it would be some time before cotton could be got elsewhere, he considered it the duty of the Government to endeavor to induce the National Government, in the cause of humanity, to remove the blockade. Considering the bold stand made by the Confederates and the strength of the South, he thought it almost time that the Governments of England and France thought of recognizing the independence of so numerous a body of people. [Cheers and hisses.] It was evident that the North was not sincerely anxious to abolish Slavery, which would never be removed by a servile war. The separation of the North and the South was much more likely to accomplish the object.

Capt. ADAMS, of the American ship *Lammergier*, from London for Callao, was murdered off the coast of Devonshire by the steward, a colored man, named HAWKINS. The steward was ill-used by the Captain, and revenged himself by murdering the deceased in a cold-blooded manner. The ship had returned to London, and HAWKINS was under arrest, awaiting the issue of a warrant under the Extradition treaty.

FRANCE.

Another council of the Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held on the 3d.

A new pamphlet entitled *The Rhine and the Vistula*, and ascribed to very high inspiration, had appeared in Paris. It protests that France does not want the Rhine; that consequently Germany has nothing to fear from her; but as regards the *Vistula*, it argues that Russia has designs in that direction, and merely watches her opportunity to guard herself against Russia. Germany should encourage a reconstruction of Poland. The pamphlet is regarded as an effort to propitiate the King of Prussia on his approaching visit, and allay the apprehension of Germany.

There had been agitation in some Paris faubourgs owing to the high price of bread. Seditious placards were reported to be numerous. Some arrests were made. It was stated that 40,000 workmen were out of employment at Lyons, but the authorities had got up workshops for them.

Troops had embarked at Toulon for Rome to replace others in that city.

The Bourse continued depressed and falling. Rentes on the 4th closed at 68f. 30c.

The Paris money market was in a very uncertain state. The supply was short and high rates were demanded.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Bank of France was summoned for the 5th.

It is stated that at the last Cabinet council, which extended over four hours, grain and bread were the principal objects of discussion.

ITALY.

The Bank of Turin had raised the rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

A strong naval expedition, with troops, had left Venice for the coast of Dalmatia and Fiume.

The intended popular demonstration at Palermo, in favor of the Italian troops proceeding to Rome, was prevented, owing to the precautionary measures of the Government.

The Pope had received the Siamese Ambassadors at Rome.

At a recent Consistory, the Pope is said to have denounced in the strongest terms all compromise, and calling on his supporters to be firm and have no conciliation with impious men.

It is asserted that the relations of the Italian and French Governments were as satisfactory as possible.

France has not asked for any cession of territory.

The delay in the settlement of the Roman question is caused by considerations of quite a different character.

SPAIN.

The *Correspondencia Autographe* says that "preparations for the expedition to Mexico are actively progressing. The expedition will leave Spain very shortly, without prejudice to coöperation, which she will afterward afford to England and France. She intends acting alone in Mexico, as her interest and dignity require."

The London *Morning Post* reiterates its statement that England will act jointly with Spain, and that the operation will commence within the first few weeks of the healthy season at the Gulf ports.

PRUSSIA.

There were rumors of a note addressed by Prussia to the German Powers, disclaiming all political objects in the visit to NAPOLEON, and putting it forward as a mere return of civilities.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that on the 4th, the Austro-Italian regiments would be reduced from 100 to 60 men per company. Further changes were contemplated.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Hungarian leaders at Genoa, KOSSUTH was present. The Republican form of Government for Hungary was abandoned and three candidates for the crown proposed.

TURKEY.

The Porte has consented to raise the blockade o Montenegro, provided that Prince NICHOLAS and his Senators sign an engagement henceforth to respect Turkish territory.

OMNICK PASHA is appointed Governor of Bagdad.

A Servian officer had sent a challenge to the Austrian Consul, for disrespectful behavior towards Prince SERVIA.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail to the 12th of September arrived at Marseilles on the 4th.

Calcutta telegrams, to Sept. 11, report an increased business in piece goods at former prices. Yarn was in good demand, and rather dearer. Exchange less favorable for remitters, 2s. ¾d.

Cotton goods at Bombay were active and advancing. Exchange, 2s. ¾d. Freights declining.

HONG KONG, Aug. 7.—Exchange, 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—Exchange, 6s. 2d.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THERA, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Last night an insurrection took place in the town of Galatz, Russian Poland. The people tore down the Russian eagle from the public buildings and put up the Polish eagle in its place. The Mayor of the town was killed.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Rentes closed at 66f. 35c., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

The Paris papers of this evening announce that the Emperor and Empress left Paris, at 3 P. M. to-day, for Compeigne.

The King of Holland has just started on a visit to the Emperor of the French. His Majesty will sleep to-night at Cologne and will pass through Aix-la-Chapelle to-morrow, arriving the same day at Compeigne. He will return to Brussels Monday next.

The Grounds and Character of Intervention in Mexico.

From The London Daily News.

The letters from Mexico, to the end of August, declare that the gloom and wretchedness of the English in the interior are extreme. The Government, while it fails to guarantee them protection and security, multiplies and aggravates its exactions. A property tax of one per cent. has been imposed on all persons living in the district of Mexico. Foreigners have been declared liable to, and are paying it, by the advice, it is said, of the British Minister, under protest. Even the poor and peculiarly British consolation of grumbling is denied our countrymen, and Mr. MORAN, the editor of the English newspaper in the City of Mexico, has been arrested on the charge of publishing comments on the acts of the Government.

It is impossible that we can allow Mexico to continue thus to set at nought every obligation and defy every summons. If its Government will not do its duty to its own people, it must at least do its duty to us. If we had taken no part in procuring its independence, if we had lent it no money, we should still have the same claim upon it for just treatment of our citizens as we have upon Japan or any other country, Pagan or Christian, to which our merchants trade. The French have also a strong interest in Mexico, arising out of different circumstances. There are more Frenchmen than Englishmen in the Republic, the City of Mexico alone containing three thousand, and they have suffered with our countrymen, on the one hand by the general disorder, and on the other by the legalized injustice of successive Governments. It is not, therefore, easy to understand who some of the Paris newspapers should take pleasure in discrediting the intention of the Government to join in measures for obtaining redress for the wrongs which their countrymen in Mexico have sustained, and which they still endure. *The expedition which has been announced is necessary, and, therefore, will be carried out.* But if it is necessary to bring the Mexican Government back with a strong hand to the acknowledgment of its international duties, *it is equally important to avoid anything like an intervention in the domestic affairs of the country.* Our neighbors have never professed to hold the principle of non-intervention as a fixed rule of policy; but, generalization apart, it is clearly for the interest of all parties that the Mexicans should be allowed to terminate their disputes in their own way. We shall greatly assist them in doing so if we take the portion of revenue which belongs to us, instead of allowing it to aliment a civil war. By foregoing, or at least forbearing to enforce, our claims, we have, in fact, been bribing the factions to continue the strife. The interests of all parties will take a new shape when the necessity of reckoning with foreign Powers is brought home to them. *In possession of the seaports, there is no just claim which we may not enforce upon the Government.* We trust, therefore, that the suggested military march to the interior has no place in the intentions of the Powers. Such an occupation would give a character of indefiniteness to the enterprise, would open the path to any adventurous and speculative policy, and prove greatly embarrassing. We at this distance cannot pretend to fix the fortunes of Mexico; that must be left to the influence of events, to the pressure of circumstances, and, above all, to the character of the people. Such an occurrence as the announced discovery of rich gold placers on the Western coast of Mexico, will do more to determine the future of that State than all the regiments that could be sent from Europe. We had better leave the country to nature and to time.

Americans in Paris—The Wife of Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

Correspondence of the London Star.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 28, 1861.

Among the Northerners now at Paris is the wife of Gen. SCOTT. She had a very narrow escape of being among the passengers in the *Great Eastern* when that steamer met with its latest and most serious accident. Her passage was actually taken, and she was on the eve of setting out when an American gentleman, whom Gen. SCOTT had requested to come all the way from New-York to be her escort over the Atlantic, arrived at Paris, and having some matters to arrange here, which, would cause a delay of two or three days, she was obliged to defer her voyage for a few days, and has not since been able to leave Paris. Mrs. SCOTT is in a very delicate state of health, and quite a martyr to nervousness. She is not able to read the newspapers till some friend looks over them, assures her that there are no evil tidings from the North, and that nothing has happened to any member of her family, of which her husband is not the only one who has taken up arms in defence of the Federation. Close to the house in which Mrs. SCOTT is staying lives another American lady, of some celebrity in her country—Mrs. RITCHIE, who is better known as Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT. This lady, who is of Northern birth and education, retired from the stage on her second marriage with a wealthy Southern planter. She is still remarkably pretty as well as peculiarly fascinating in her manners, and although past middle age, does not look a day older than she did fourteen years ago; nor is the slightest token of advancing years to be seen in her hair, which still preserves the beautifully burnished look, and would be remarkably luxurious even for a young girl. There are also some near relations of Gen. JOHNSTON among the Americans here, who, however, are not less Anti-Slavery than any of the Beecher family.

Commercial Intelligence by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 4.

Messrs. RICHARSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR firmer; sales at 27s. 9d.@30s. WHEAT steady: sales unimportant; 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d. for red Western; 11s. 6d.@12s. for red Southern; 12s. @12s. 3d. for white Western, and 13s.@13s. 6d. for white Southern. CORN has an improved tendency; sales at 31s. 6d. for mixed, and 35s.@37s. for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others, report BEEF quiet but steady. LARD firmer; sales at 47s. 6d.@53s. TALLOW active with a downward tendency; sales at 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Pots and Pearls steady, at 32s.@35s. for both. SUGAR has an upward tendency. COFFEE firm; sales small. RICE quiet at 26s. 6d.@29s. 6d. for Carolina. LINSEED had a declining tendency. LINSEED OIL is steady at 34s. 6d. COD OIL quiet and steady. Common RESIN dull at 12s.@12s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE still advancing; sales at 60s.@64s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 4.

BREADSTUFFS firm. WHEAT, 65s.@66s. FLOUR, 27s. @30s. IRON very dull. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TEA—Common Congou buoyant, at 11½d.@1s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE inactive and nominal, at 63s. 6d. TALLOW firmer, at 50s.@50s. 6d. LINSEED CAKES active, and advanced 2s. 6d. LINSEED OIL steady, at 34s. SPERM OIL dull and unchanged. COD OIL, 34s.@35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was a slight decline in funds on the 4th, owing to a realization by speculators, but it did not exceed an eighth. The demand for discount at the Bank was limited, but in the open market there was rather more inquiry; best bills 3¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

New-York Central shares	66@67
Erie shares	23½
Illinois Central shares	39¾ dis.

LATEST MARKETS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The sales of Cotton yesterday (Saturday) foot up 15,000 bales, the market closing with a still upward tendency. The sales to exporters and speculators were 5,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm and excited.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—P. M.

Consols for Money, 92¾@93.
Illinois Central Shares, 39½ discount.
Erie Shares, 22¾@23¼.

HAVRE, Friday, Oct. 4.

The sales of Cotton for the three days foot up 4,000 bales, at 140f. for Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 34f. for *bas*, the market closing quiet and firm. The stock in port amounts to 190,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

The Rentes close this evening at 68f. 35c.

The Louisville Journal.

In response to a suggestive article in the TIMES a few days since, in relation to the assisting of the Union paper of Kentucky, the Louisville *Journal*, Mr. BRENTANO, No. 636 Broadway, sent Mr. PRENTICE his subscription for two copies of his paper, for a year, and in reply received the following note:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 7th inst., inclosing me three dollars, and favoring me with some kind words, is received, and I thank you. I am trying to do my duty in this perilous condition of our affairs, and while I have life I will never falter in my exertions.

Very truly yours, GEO. D. PRENTICE.

MAP OF WASHINGTON.—Messrs. E. & G. W BLUNT have published a very excellent map of Washington and its vicinity,—embracing the results of all the surveys of the Engineers and of the Coast Survey up to the present time. It will be found very useful for purposes of reference in tracing the progress of events. The same publishers have the Coast Survey Charts of all the ports and other points of interest along the Southern shore.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULMANN will take his first benefit at this establishment to-night. It is an occasion which should draw forth all the generosity of the operatic public. On its success, indeed, depends the future of musical matters at this, the leading place for their interpretation. Moreover, the performance is one which commends itself especially to an American audience. Miss KELLOGG, the most gifted of our *cantatrices*, will assume a *rôle* which, whilst it has been made prominent by a former artist, is none the less worthy of a wider interpretation, such as we are sure the genius of the remarkable artist we have named will impart to it. Signor MANCUSI will also make his *début*, and the opera being VERDI's latest and best approved, namely, the "Ballo in Maschera," there is not, we trust, the slightest suspicion of a doubt that the house will be crowded to its greatest capacity.

We are requested to add that on this occasion the parquette, balcony and family circle will be put on an equality, and that the amphitheatre, as heretofore, will remain at a merely nominal price.

BROOKLYN.—Mr. HERRMANN, the Prestidigitator, will give a grand performance in the sister City to-night. He has promised a programme filled to overflowing with his best feats.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SOLDIER RUN OVER ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday at the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirty-first-street, upon the body of a soldier of the Sixth Regiment of the New-York State Militia, named DAVID GRIFFITHS, who was run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday afternoon. Capt. FRANCIS GRIMM testified that deceased was a member of his company, connected with the Sixth Regiment, quartered at present in Elm Park, at Eighty-ninth-street; that he gave him a furlough on Monday last, which permitted him to be absent from 9 to 12 o'clock; that about 2 P. M., on Monday, he first heard of his death; that deceased was a sober, steady man, about 23 years of age, and had recently joined the regiment, having come here from Iowa. RANSOM R. GRAVES, the engineer in charge of the train, testified that as he was running the down train from Sing Sing, which was due in New-York at 12.40 P. M. on Monday, when nearing Ninety-sixth-street, he saw something on the track, but at first supposed it was a bundle; as he approached nearer, saw it was a man, but thought it was a workman sighting the track; he was apparently stooping down looking for something; when he got nearer to him, saw that he was directly on the ground; upon noticing his face more particularly thought it had a blue appearance, and supposed then that he was dead; he stopped the train, backed up and took the body on the platform to Thirty-first-street Depôt. CALEB WARD testified that he was a brakeman on the train, and that, nine or ten rods above Ninety-sixth-street, where the accident happened, he noticed that the brakes were applied, and soon after passing the body the train stopped; did not notice whether the body was warm or cold. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made an examination of the body, and testified that the bones of the back part of the skull and the left arm in several places were badly fractured; that the shoulders were crushed, and that there were other injuries on the legs, arms and left side. He further testified: "The injuries, in my opinion, were produced by a blow from a locomotive, and were the cause of death." The verdict was, that deceased came to his death by causes unknown to the Jury.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—ELECTION OF A JANITOR—TEACHERS' SALARIES.—At a meeting of this Board last evening, Mr. E. C. BENEDICT in the Chair, EDWARD HIGGINS was elected by ballot Janitor of the Halls of the Board of Education, in place of CHAS. RILEY, resigned. After considerable routine business, the Board took up the special order for the evening, being documents Nos. 3 and 8, together with the substitute of Mr. WATERBURY in relation to the salaries of teachers. These documents, which have been before noticed, propose to base the salaries of teachers mainly on the average attendance of scholars. After a lengthy discussion, the Board adjourned without taking definite action upon the subject, until the first Wednesday in November.

ARREST OF J. DOW WILLIAMSON.—Yesterday, Col. J. DOW WILLIAMSON was arrested by the Sheriff, on complaint of Messrs. MOLYNEUX BELL & HENRY C. GOODWIN, for defrauding them of goods to the amount of $714. It is alleged that WILLIAMSON made representations to Messrs. BELL & GOODWIN, to the effect that he was raising a regiment, so they trusted him with a number of articles, such as shoes, haversacks, blankets, &c. They found, upon inquiry, that WILLIAMSON was never authorized to raise a regiment, and had no manner of means of paying his indebtedness, so they caused his arrest.

A BOY FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a boy, about seven or eight years of age, was, to-day, discovered by the revenue cutter *Aggassiz*, floating down the stream through the Narrows. Lieut. TRAVIS, commanding the cutter, had the body towed ashore at Stapleton, Staten Island, and delivered up to Coroner GOULD. The boy was dressed in brown checked jacket, red buttons, grey mixed pants, was barefooted, had dark brown hair and a white shirt, buttoned up to the neck.

THE GUARD-BOAT AT THE NARROWS AND THE SCHOONER MARTHA T. GANSE.—In our report, a few days since, of the schooner *Martha T. Ganse* having attempted to run the guard-boat at the Narrows, and her being fired into from Fort Lafayette, we omitted to mention that the cutter now stationed there was the *Aggassiz*, Lieutenant Commanding TRAVIS, at whose instigation, through Messrs. DREW and RADINEAU, United States Inspectors, Fort Lafayette responded to the signal of the cutter.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—Officer MCGIVERY, of the Fourth Precinct, on Tuesday, arrested a woman named ISABELLA CAMPBELL, upon the charge of stealing $149 in money, a knife and several other articles, from JAMES MCEVOY, a resident of Brooklyn. Ninety dollars of the stolen money were found upon the person of the accused. Justice BRENNAN locked her up for trial.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—Officer KEARNEY, of the Second Precinct, Tuesday, arrested JOHN KANE on the complaint of MARY FITZGERALD, of No. 4 Fulton-street, who charges that KANE was married to her on the 8th inst., that at that time he represented to her that he was a widower, but she has since learned that he has a wife living in this City. Justice BRENNAN committed the accused for examination.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—JOHN CONNOLLY, an Englishman, was arrested by Officer MARTIN, yesterday, upon the charge of picking the pocket of H. N. COOPER, a resident of Greene County, in this State. Mr. COOPER alleges that the prisoner took from his pocket his purse, containing about $195, all the money he had. Justice BRENNAN held the accused for trial.

A POLICEMAN PARDONED.—A few days ago, JOHN ROBINSON, a policeman of the Fifth Precinct, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Tombs. Yesterday, Gov. MORGAN sent him a pardon, upon the reception of which he was released.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 35, 40, 42, 10, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 1½, 3, 5.

MURDER TRIAL—THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.—The trial of LOUIS HURSCH for the murder of JOSEPH O'NEIL was commenced and concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge BROWN and Justices STILWELL and HOYT, yesterday, resulting in a verdict of acquittal. The principal facts in this case are as follows: Last Christmas, HURSCH, who is a a German, was on the sidewalk in front of his residence, corner of South Fifth and First streets, when he was attacked by a party of half-intoxicated Irishmen, and in defending himself he made a slight wound on the scalp of one of his assailants, and immediately ran for his father's apartments, followed by an infuriated crowd of the friends of the wounded man. Assisted by his father and mother, he attempted to keep his assailants out by holding the door, but the attacking party being superior in number, soon forced the door open, so that O'NEIL, the deceased, got inside, when he made an attack upon the inmates, knocking the father of accused down and doing other violent acts, during which he was mortally stabbed in the bowels with a shoemaker's skiving knife, it is alleged, by young HURSCH. From all the circumstances, the Jury arrived at the conclusion that the act was justifiable, and accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDER FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 57, James Sickels *vs.* Seth W. Benedict; 58, Robert M. Ward and others *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 59, Same *vs.* Same; 60, Randall G. Cowenhoven *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 61, Charles Kelsey *vs.* Robert M. Ward et al.; 64, David W. Wetmore *vs.* The Brooklyn Gas-Light Company; 69, Lowell Holbrook et al. *vs.* Lucius B. Crocker et al.; 70, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana, impleaded; 71, Robert M. Ward *vs.* Charles Kelsey; 72, Charles E. Davis *vs.* Thomas Leavy and another; 76, The Central Bank of Brooklyn *vs.* Samuel H. Arnold; 77, Caroline J. Wood *vs.* Ira Wood; 79, The Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, *vs.* George M. Chapman and others; 80, Same *vs.* Same; 46, Mary Britton *vs.* Christian Veith; 81, The Mechanics' Bank *vs.* Alexander H. Dana; 82, Fisher Howe *vs.* Thomas E. Hastings, impleaded; 83, Frederick J. Posthaner *vs.* Edward Hart; 25, Theo. H. Vetterlien and others *vs.* George Remsen, Sheriff; 2, Charles S. Brown *vs.* Euclid Chadsey; 42, The Western Transportation Co. *vs.* The Hudson River Steamboat Company and others.

POLITICAL.—The Breckinridge Democratic Convention for the Second Senatorial District met yesterday at Montague Hall, and nominated THOMAS A. GARDNER for the Senate. The Convention for the Third District yesterday nominated FRANCIS B. SWINGLA. The Breckinridge Democrats have also made the following County nominations: *For Registrar*—Hugh McLaughlin; *for County Clerk*—John McNamee; *for Coroner*—C. H. Murphy; *for Superintendent of the Poor*—Daniel Gillen; *for Justice of Sessions*—John A. Emans.

SUICIDES.—Mrs. J. H. PECKETT, residing at No. 211 Clinton-street, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning, by jumping into a cistern at the rear of the house. No cause is assigned for the act. An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner MURPHY, on the body of JOHN FINDER, at No. 142 Leonard-street, who committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Personal.

In the first session of the Superior Court, Boston, on Tuesday morning, the jury in the case of Count Joannes *vs.* Z. K. Pangborn *et al.*, returned a verdict for the defendants as to Francis G. Whiston, and for the plaintiff against Z. K. Pangborn, H. H. Pangborn, W. H. Ladd and Wm. Schouler, comprising the *Bee* Printing Company, assessing the damages at $20. The libel consisted in styling Joannes a *soi-disant* Count.

Among other instances of patriotism on the part of the women of Massachusetts, says the Boston *Journal*, should be mentioned that of Mrs. Eunice Brigham, of Warrentown, a lady 94 years old, who, since the commencement of the present war has been working for our soldiers, and is now busily engaged on socks. She has resided in this vicinity all her life, and has a well-remembered experience of four wars—all that our country has known. She frequently recalls the memories of Lexington and Bunker Hill, and the British occupation of Boston in 1776; and her knowledge of the sufferings of our troops in the war waged for independent government has inspired her to labor for those who have gone to the field of contest to maintain and uphold the nationality which dawned upon her early years.

Mr. Burlingame was at Malta on the 13th of September, on his way to China. A recent letter from Alexandria, Egypt, says that Mr. Burlingame was expected to arrive there in a few days. The Italians in Alexandria had prepared a brilliant reception for him, out of compliment for his services in securing the recognition of United Italy by Congress, and to offset his rejection at Vienna.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Fifteenth District, have nominated Hon. JOHN WILLARD, who is also the nominee of the People's and Republican Conventions. Judge WILLARD is Democratic in politics.

The Democratic County Convention of Onondaga met yesterday and resolved to make no party nomination in the County, but to support the Union ticket, with Mr. GEDDES, Republican, for the Senate.

[Advertisement.]

BOLD BURGLARY.

Parties wishing to secure the windows and doors of their dwellings against burglars, are respectfully requested to perfectly understand, by examination, the "Telegraph Burglar Alarm."

It will be shown free of expense at any house or office in New-York or vicinity, by addressing the proprietor, E. HOLMES, No. 260 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

How singular it would be, if there could be found a man who had not either purchased his hat of KNOX, the hatter of Broadway and Fulton-street, or knew a friend who had not made his choice there. KNOX's peculiar and popular hold on the public is an evidence of his fitness as a master artisan, and he reaps his reward. Thousands owe their genteel appearance to KNOX's Hats.

Shaker Flannel, Shaker Knits,
SCARLET LAMBSWOOL, SILK AND MERINO,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
At the lowest Cash Prices,
At the Shirt and Collar Depôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
NO. 508 BROADWAY.
$30. $30.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the Grover & Baker stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Gymnastics.—Classes are Now Forming for the season, at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

CHOATE—STERLING.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the Church of all Souls, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, of this City, to Miss CAROLINE D. STERLING, of Cleveland, Ohio.

SLAYBACK—FIELDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, in the Washington-square M. E. Church, by Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mr. JOHN D. SLAYBACK to Miss JENNIE FIELDS, all of this City.

BRADLEY—BOGART.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr De Witt, WATERMAN C. BRADLEY to ANNIE E., daughter of the late Eugene Bogart.

JOHNSON—HEATH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, at the South Congregational Church, by Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. A. Wood, D. D., ROBERT K. JOHNSON to ADELINE HEATH, both of Brooklyn.

VAN WAGNER—DANEGAR.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, at the residence of Mr. J. M. Kelley, by Rev. C. D. Foss, Mr. ISAAC D. VAN WAGNER to Miss ANNIE E. DANEGAR, all of that city.

DRUMGOLD—KNAPP.—In Portchester, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. S. Hollinsworth, CHARLES DRUMGOLD to JOSEPHINE KNAPP.

BOND—WALKER.—In the Church of Fahan, County Donegal, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, JOHN, eldest son of Oliver Bond, Esq., Pennyburn House, Londonderry, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Robert J. Walker, of New-York. The ceremony was performed by the bride's uncle, Rev. W. Brandon, Prebendary of Ossary, and Rector of the Parish of Lisknnfera.

DIED.

SANFORD.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 14, suddenly, Mr. CALEB WILLIS SANFORD, late of Albany, aged 31 years, 10 months and 7 days.

His funeral will be attended to-morrow, (Thursday,) the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 32 West 17th-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LOWRY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, suddenly, CLARISSA, wife of John Lowry, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 136 East 12th-st., without further notice.

MADDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, ANNA L., wife of N. F. Madden.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her husband, No. 170 West 38th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. Her remains will be taken to Penn Yan for interment.

☞ Penn Yan and Geneva papers please copy.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, Mrs. ELLEN E. BURNHAM, beloved wife of Beckman S. Burnham, aged 33 years and 3 months.

She sweetly sleeps in Jesus.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from Jane-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BAYIER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, Mrs. MARY BAYIER, in the 27th year of her age, who died in the full hope of a blessed immortality.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, Capt. Robert Burns, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, No. 233 West 17th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, ANDREW MATHEWS, of Ballinasloe, Ireland, and late of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 29 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his brothers-in-law, Charles Wolfe and George W. Demarest, also the members of Merchants' Lodge No. 150, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from 1st-av. between 54th and 55th sts., without further invitation.

☞ Hamilton, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

BROWNE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, WILLIAM F. BROWNE, for many years Cashier of the New-York Hotel.

Funeral services will be held at the hotel this morning, at 11 o'clock. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 16, Mrs. ROMAINE WILSON, aged 18 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her mother's residence, No. 361 8th-av., this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

EVANS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, LIBBIE, daughter of Wilson and Anna E. Evans, aged 3 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 55 Clinton-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cold Spring, Putnam County, on Friday morning, for interment.

MILLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, at his residence, SYLVANUS MILLER, in the 90th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 16, JOSEPH HERBERT, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, on Friday, at 3½ P. M., at the Sands-st. Methodist Church, Brooklyn. The children of Sands-st. Sabbath School, (of which he was the Superintendent for nearly 40 years, to the time of his death,) can have an opportunity of seeing his remains by calling at his late residence, No. 71 Sands-st., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M. Friday.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, after a short and severe illness, FANNY L., daughter of James Webb, Esq.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

MURRAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 16, of consumption, HUGH ALEXANDER MURRAY, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, Wm. S. Murray, Clinton-av., near Park-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also members of Rev. Mr. Elmendorf's Church.

BENNETT.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, WINANT J. BENNETT, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sister, Mrs. Maria Mersereau, are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Garret H. Hendrickson, Bay Ridge, L. I., to-morrow afternoon, (Thursday,) at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Hamilton-av. Ferry, New-York side, at 1 P. M.

NIVEN.—In Bloomingburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 15, JOHN F. NIVEN, aged 26 years, second son of Thornton M. Niven, Esq., of Bloomingburgh.

CAREW.—In Detroit, Mich., on Friday, Oct. 11, JOSHUA L. CAREW, in the 46th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

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CLOAKS.

BRODIE'S GRAND OPENING,
OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
ON TUESDAY,
The 15th of October,
AT
NO. 300 CANAL-STREET,
AND
FIFTH-AVENUE, COR. TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S YEST CHAINS,
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; would take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; references can be seen conveniient to the place advertised from. Inquire at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid or seamstress; has no objection to the care of children; understands sewing machines; is willing to make herself generally useful; has nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and froning, in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 Macdougal-st., opposite King-st., in the store. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a private family, as chambermaid and fine washer, or laundress. Also, as waitress; no objection to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 West 23d-st., opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel. Has the best of reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of children; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at No. 127 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, second floor, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress; can do sewing and take care of children; has excellent reference; will go a short distance in the country. Address No. 59 University-place, at J. J. Morris' grocery, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 278 6th av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the shoestore.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has fifteen years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 171 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT woman wishes a situation to do housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and to do waiting. Has good City reference. Call at No. 180 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to do the general housework for a small family; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 316 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam, in the crockery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen all the week. Call at No. 126 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist in the waiting; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 157 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person to do chamberwork, fine washing and fluting, or waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; will take charge of a babe, or do plain sewing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. [illegible] 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, by a French Protestant girl, with the best references from her last employer, a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a first-rate waitress, also, a good seamstress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children or waiting; good City references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to get two good situations for two Protestant girls who have lived with her—as chambermaid or waitress; the other as seamstress or to take care of children; no objection to travel with a lady. Call for this week, at No. 84 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant English woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small family, or would take care of grown children; is an experienced person and capable of taking charge of the above situations. Can be seen at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or a note will be attended to. Would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can furnish unexceptionable City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, to do plain sewing, or to take charge of children; has no objections to traveling; is accustomed to it; has lived in the first families in the City; best of references as to capability and character. Call, for two days, at No. 58 West 10th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman of color, in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as plain cook in a small private family. The best of references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 26 Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can work embroidery. Best references. Call at No. 18 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable, neat and tidy young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent washer and ironer; or to do general housework in a small private family; can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 230 7th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain sewing, or to assist in washing; would take care of an old lady; has taken care of an invalid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 120 West 26th-st., corner 7th-av., third floor, back room, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation in a respectable private family as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing, can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has two years and a half reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 318 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting. Seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged. Inquire at Mrs. Evans', No. 420 4th-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do washing and ironing; has 4 years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 7th-av., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class chambermaid or first-class waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer, or take care of children. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Best City reference. Apply No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone. Best reference. Inquire at No. 159 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—PROFESSED COOK'S SITUATION wanted, by a respectable, steady Protestant Englishwoman; is an excellent bread, cake and pie baker; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, game, &c.; she is very economical, and will study to please; no objection to a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands meats and soups, game and boning fowl; understands desserts and jelly of all kinds, and is a first-rate baker, and will assist in the coarse part of the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking, both English and American. Would wish a permanent situation in the country, in a gentleman's family. Has lived for eight years in one family. Call, for three days, in the millinery store, No. 441 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of cookery, both in English and American styles; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; the highest testimonials given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 70 East 32d-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a small private family; one who understands her business and is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing if required; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th av., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as situation as cook; who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands soups, game, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; no objection to assist in part of the washing if required; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 401 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; can make good pastry; is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference. Inquire at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands soups, meats and desserts; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ACCOMPLISHED cook, a situation, in a respectable family; or would have no objections to assist in washing or froning in a small family; can produce an excellent recommendation. Apply for two days, at No. 103 East 16th-st., near 1st-av., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by an Englishwoman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game and desserts; has good City reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; she understands meats, soups, game, pastry, cake and bread; no objection to go to the country for any distance. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as good plain cook, a good baker of bread, and good washer and ironer; or chambermaid and washer; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 East 22d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she is a good English cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and game, and a good baker; the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. J. MORRIS, Grocer, No. 59 University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 372 2d-av., Room No. 8.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as cook, and to help wash and iron; has good City reference. Call at No. 160 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist in the washing; best references. Call at No. 111 7th-av., corner 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 97 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing; best references. Inquire at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, situations by a competent waitress and cook in one family; the waitress takes charge of the dining-room, silver and parlors; has lived in first-class private families; the cook understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies, game, preserves; wages, $7 and $9. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A KIND AND OBLIGING WOman is anxious to engage as above; is a first-rate cook and baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; is a good washer, and can do up linen in good order; can milk and make butter if required; is willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, strong, healthy girl, who has been in the capacity of cook and laundress; a situation as cook or laundress; understands meats, poultry and baking; does up linens in the most excellent style; wages $8, City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a small family in the City or country, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 37 7th-av., north of 13th-st., the residence of her present employer.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook, or would take charge of an invalid lady, and make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, with best of recommendation, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a first-class cook, baker and laundress; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two sisters, situations (separate or together) one as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to do washing; has the best of references from their last places. Apply at No. 173 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 10.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITuation is wanted by two Protestant women; one is a splendid cook of meat and pastry, and baker of bread and biscuit; the other is a first-rate chambermaid and waitress; both are first-rate washers and ironers, and are willing to do the housework of a family; have the best of City and country references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable English Protestant women, situations; one as good cook; would assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have good City references. Can be seen at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two sisters, who have lived together for the last 14 years, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 6 Washington-square.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman to do kitchen work, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a good washer and ironer. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Wages according to the times. The best of City reference if required. Call, for two days, at No. 421 East 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress by a person of experience; is a good baker, and understands all kinds of pastry, or would do the work of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, till engaged, at No. 293 7th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable woman, as cook and laundress in a private family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 8 West 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 182 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small family; is very willing and obliging. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 25th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; would do housework in a small, private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to go in the country; three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 44 Carroll-st., in the rear, between Johnson-st. and Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS—FRENCH GIRL.—Wanted, two Protestants; one as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, cakes and desserts. Also, a waitress, who fully understands her business. English preferred. A French girl wanted. Call after 10 o'clock, at No. 157 West 23d-st., basement door, If stormy call the next day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and excellent washer; is a good baker; would be willing to assist with the washing; best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 251 Spring-st., in the rear, Room No. 15.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 360 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes to obtain a situation in a private family for the Winter as dressmaker and seamstress; she is also competent of making ladies' and children's dresses in the latest styles; is a Protestant; first-class recommendations given. Apply at No. 141 7th-av., near 20th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, DRESSMAking, to go out by the day or week, to private families; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; has no objection to go in the country. Call, or address a note, at No. 443 3d-av., corner of 32d-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with a few private families to go out by the day or week. Can be seen at No. 393 2d-av. Apply all the week.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week, as dressmaker. Reference given. Call at No. 235 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A lady of respectability and taste wishes a situation in a family as dressmaker or seamstress, or both; she thoroughly understands her business, and would like to be in a family that would not feel as if they were compromising themselves in the least by making a companion of her. Apply at No. 107 East 29th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an American widow lady, in some private family. Address MRS. H. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady who is familiar with all departments of housekeeping, and would be willing to take the entire charge of a family, or would like a situation in a first-class hotel; can give abundant reference for character and capability; no objection to the country or other cities than New-York. Address E. L. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office, or call at No. 129 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RErespectable woman of a settled age, a housekeeper's place, or nurse's, and seamstress'; she can fulfill any capacity in household affairs. Can produce the best City references. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Depau-place, cor. of Thompson and Bleecker sts.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SOBER, HARDworking, and industrious woman, is desirous to procure a situation in city or country to do housework. Is a good plain cook, can bake bread and biscuit, and is a first rate washer and ironer. Can milk and make butter if required. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young English Protestant girl, to do the general housework of a private family; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is a first-class chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., room No. 6, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework for a small family, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 14 Huntingdon-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days at her present employers.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 287 9th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 196 17th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl to do general housework; understands washing and baking perfectly, and has no objection to the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 4 Horatio-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A RErespectable girl, a situation to travel with a lady to Havana, to take care of the lady or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful; can give a recommendation of five years from her last place. Call for three days at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, having one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, goes out by the day, week or month, takes work at her own house, or would take a permanent situation as lady's maid or seamstress; best of City reference. Apply, or address No. 176 [illegible] between 1st and 2d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; has no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended by some of the best families in the City for character and capability. Call at, or address, No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family; understands her business well, also French fluting. Good testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days at No. 359 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.; inquire on the second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; one who understands her business thoroughly and can give the best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of French fluting and doing up all kinds of finery in the best style; best City reference. Call at No. 195 7th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; understands French fluting; best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a respectable young woman; the best of reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 Charlton-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, as laundress; understands the business perfectly; best references; will assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid and do fine washing; understands doing up all kinds of fine muslin. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; good City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RErespectable girl a situation as laundress and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 393 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business thoroughly; can do French fluting in the neatest manner; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth or take charge of children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; is willing and obliging; no objection to chamberwork or children's washing; would make herself generally useful; has lived for the last fourteen years in the most respectable City families in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employers. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 96 West 40th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class baby's nurse; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand and is a very neat sewer; she has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse and sewer; or to do chamberwork and take care of children; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived twelve years as a nurse; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is perfectly capable of taking charge of a young infant; or would go as ironer; has the best of City reference; no objection to travel or go to the country. Call at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE OF VERY great experience, and in every way reliable, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a genteel family, to take charge of a child; an infant preferred; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants a situation as child's nurse; she can take charge of an infant from its birth; lived five years in her last place. Refers to Rev. Dr. Phillips, H. M. Taber, Esq., and E. S. Jaffray. Can be seen at No. 97 West 33d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby; understands plain sewing; or, would assist at chamberwork. Call, or address, for two days, at No. 139 West 27th-st., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a competent woman who is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth, or children. Apply at No. 54 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a young English Protestant girl as nurse, or to assist in the care of children and make herself useful, where the work is not too laborious. Apply at her present situation 48 West 12th-st., from 10 A. M until 3 P. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has good City references, and can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, TWO girls, to go to Staten Island; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 373 Broadway.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by a steady, sober person, who would make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 16th-st., House of Industry, second floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as childs' nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best references; call at No. 65 3d-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable girl as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady, to go to California or Europe. Wages no object. Can be highly recommended by her last employer; has no objection to the country. Apply or address M. H., No. 1,214 Broadway.

AS INFANT'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a competent woman to take care of an infant, or to do light chamberwork; has no objections to go in the country. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 314 West 33d-st., first floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable married woman, a baby to wet nurse; has only lost her own baby three days; has no objections to go out, if required. Inquire for Mrs. CROOT, No. 25 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, having lost her baby, wishes to take one to wet nurse at her own residence; the best of care can be given, as she has no children; best of reference given. Call at No. 242 West 17th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A SCOTCH WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk and good testimonials, wants a situation. Inquire at Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as nurse, or to take care of children; good references given. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET nurse is wanted by a respectable young woman. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock today.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with washing, by a particularly neat, tidy young woman, with best of City reference; no objection to the country; a nice place more of an object than high wages. Apply at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN educated Protestant woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; is capable of filling almost any situation in a private family; would go to to Havana (Cuba); City reference given; wages no object if engaged to travel. Can be seen at No. 128 East 36th-st, near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 303 East 10th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; reference from her present employer, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 64 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman to take care of children and do plain sewing, or would do waiting and light chamberwork. Call or address MARTHA WATSON, No. 109 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; is fully competent to discharge her duties; two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 224 East 14th-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an English Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; one who can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; can give the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 27 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; the best City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGlish Protestant girl, as seamstress and nurse; situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. Wyckoff's, Dressmaker, No. 271 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain sewer; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the very best City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 204 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL THAT IS A good shirt-maker and cutter and fitter of children's dresses; is willing to do all kinds of family sewing, would like a situation as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork, or the light housework of a small family. Has good City references; would go a short way from the City. Call at No. 192 Varick-st., one door from King-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would do chamberwork or take care of the kitchen and do fine washing; best of City reference. Call, or address, for 2 days, No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting, and understands all kind of family sewing; will be found willing and obliging; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 East 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat and quick seamstress, accustomed to chamber-work and fond of children; also, a young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; good recommendations. Can be seen at 270 West 29th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to do chamberwork or take care of children; good reference given. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day, week or month; good reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION for a competent seamstress, to assist with chamberwork if needed. Unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 45 West 20th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A FRENCH girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as seamstress and do light chamberwork; understands hair-dressing in the neatest manner. Apply at No. 90 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 10th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 32 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotch girl, as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 523 2d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN AND DO PLAIN SEWING.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young American girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing, or chamberwork, and assist in the washing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 503½ 2d-av., in the fancy store.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—A competent young woman wishes a situation to take care of children; would do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, No. 303 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation in a family going to California, as lady's maid, or to take care of children. Services in part payment of passage. Inquire at No. 101 Clinton-st., Brooklyn

FINANCIAL.

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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

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P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF 7-10 TREASURY NOTES.—Office of WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. Agreeable to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom I have been appointed Agent for the sale of Treasury Notes issued for the NATIONAL LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, I give notice that I am prepared to furnish said notes in such amounts and denominations as may be required, immediately upon deposit of certified checks or current bank notes at this office. Six per cent. Two-year Treasury Notes, will also be received in payment at par and accrued interest.

Parties residing out of the City who desire to subscribe to the National Loan, may remit to us, and we will forward the Treasury Notes to any given address free of charge. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI & DAYTON RAILROAD CO.,
CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF 2½ PER CENT. HAS been declared out of the Net Earnings of this Company, for six months ending Sept. 30, payable on and after Nov. 1, in a check on New-York, remitted by mail or otherwise as stockholders may direct, and in accordance with the By-laws the Transfer Books will be closed for ten days from date.

The interest warrants on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York.

By order of the Board.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 11, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 857 to 860, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at Eighty Cents on the Dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of S. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a quarterly Dividend of Two and a half (2½) per cent., payable on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 18th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 2 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Bondholders will please call at the office of the undersigned, and complete the arrangement contemplated in late circular of the Company, viz., to pay the coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, and fund six coupons thereafter.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eastern Division holders of scrip who wish to save twenty-five per cent. on the cash call of the Trustees of this road, can do so by purchasing some second mortgage bonds on sale with me, which are received at par until Monday, the 14th inst. H. H. GOODMAN,
No. 7 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad First Mortgage Eastern Division Bondholders are requested to call or send to the office of the undersigned. N. A. COWDREY, No. 29 William-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$555,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEYMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING in the latest style, together with family sewing of all descriptions, at No. 95 Morton-st.

PROPOSALS.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 30th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant-Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

Class No. 1.
14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)
8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

Class No. 2.
8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overcacks, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
16,800 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo, wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

Class No. 3.
6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,800 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

Class No. 4.
1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers,) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

Class No. 5.
600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Sergeant and Corporals.
2,000 Sets Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads
100 Drum Cords.
100 Sets of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

Class No. 6.
10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

Class No. 7.
1,200 Cartridge-Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet-Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge-Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

Class No. 8.
1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

Class No. 9.
For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats; sergeants', corporals, musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-st., Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass., where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity, which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the same in strict accordance therewith, and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness,
——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G ——

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorised to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office, for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specially stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interest of the service require it.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862", and addressed to
Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TILL THE 21ST OF October, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., are invited for supplying the Army with Beef Cattle on the hoof, to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate.

Bidders are requested to comply in all particulars with the form of bid published herewith.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other funds it has for disbursement, and to reject any bid and for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The Government will receive 4,000 head under the contract, and will reserve the right to require any additional number up to 16,000 head.

Deliveries to be made weekly in such quantities as may be required.

The cattle must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

No conditional bid will be received.

The bids to be directed to Capt. A. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Bid.

I, A. B., do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle, on the hoof, for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh, or York, in the State of Pennsylvania, as the Government may designate, according to the terms of the inclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase-weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfillment of the contract, and to receive Treasury notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

The first delivery of the Cattle will be required to be made about the 10th of November, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Nov. 4, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000) OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1840, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the Laws of 1861, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars therefor; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Oct. 5, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1861.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Oct., 17, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot between 10th and 11th avs., and 41st and 44th sts., for Hose Company No. 12.
One lot between 3d and 6th avs., and 14th and 22d sts., for Hose Company No. 29.
One lot between Broadway and 7th-av., and 27th and 30th sts., for Hose Company No. 37.
One lot between 2d and Lexington avs., and 26th and 29th sts., for Hose Company No. 39.
One lot between Hudson, Greenwich, Canal and Spring sts., for Hose Company No. 41.
One lot between 80th and 90th sts., within 150 feet east or west of 3d-av., for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

GOBLETS, CUT CHAMPAGNES AND Wines, one dollar a dozen at HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, and No. 171 8th-av.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Doe Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then use the
SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY,
SOLD ONLY AT
CAMPBELL'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Southwest corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. and
McDonald's Dry Goods Store, No. 300 Bowery.
cPrice only 25 cents per bottle. It is a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, &c., &c.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, MOST SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st; he gives advice free, and warrants an immediate cure. Glorious triumph of Medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies, for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases, for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon. Try them and be convinced. Seek the true physician. Do not procrastinate, but call early.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copavia capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 58 White-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor; the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered; infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where DR. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-1aw6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
S. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

No. 40 EXCHANGE PLACE, Oct. 7, 1861.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against buying or negotiating the following 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, viz.: No. 8,537 for $500; Nos. 27,825, 27,826, 27,827, 27,828, for $100 each, payable to the order of Carpenter & Hill, the same having been obtained by fraud, and their payment being stopped.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 9, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will attend, at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 17th and 18th of October, to the settlement of Back Taxes in Westchester County. Bills for orders up to Oct. 8. Receipts for those who have advanced the money. JOHN STEVENS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MERCHANTS.—$5,000.—A PARTY WHO has been a short time out of business—an active, intelligent, experienced business man, with extensive acquaintance in every part of the Union—wishes to connect himself with some established wholesale house in this City or Philadelphia. Could furnish a few thousand dollars capital. Reference given and required. Communications strictly confidential. Address, with real name, POLHEMUS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

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Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Inauguration of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Excursion to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

Introductory Lecture by Prof. Benjamin W. McCready.

Addresses by Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Dr. Mott, Hon. Simeon Draper, and Hon. James T. Brady.

A Brilliant Throng and Pleasing Exercises.

One of the most interesting and pleasing ceremonies that has been witnessed in the civil walks of life, since the present war period began, was attended yesterday by a brilliant and distinguished throng of our citizens and their fair dames and daughters. The announcement of the inauguration of the new Medical College attached to that time-honored and celebrated institution, the Bellevue Hospital, drew together at the appointed hour (12 M.) an unusual, and, as the Faculty assured us, an unexpected concourse of New-Yorkers and strangers, eminent not only in the medical profession, but in all its sister sciences and every other sphere of public service.

The warmest anticipations of the friends of the nascent College were surpassed, and the steamer *Bellevue* which, at noon, was waiting to convey the Faculty and their guests to the adjacent islands, proved to be an insufficient accommodation for the throng. An additional steamer had to be provided, and it was some time past the hour designated before the whole party were embarked and on their way. In the meanwhile, the moments of delay were most profitably employed in an inspection of the wards of the far-famed Hospital, which contains beds for 1,200 patients, and during the year 1860 afforded treatment for no less than 11,411 cases—of which 926 remained in charge on the last day of December, 9,472 having been discharged, and only 1,013 having died out of the immense number admitted.

The inspection was varied by an incident that afforded ample evidence of the promptitude and skill of the surgical force of the institution. A patient was brought in with a broken leg, so severely shattered as to require amputation, and that difficult and delicate service was performed at once by Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, with his usual ability.

The gentlemen of the party assembled at the College landing then proceeded on the steamers to the Blackwell's Island Hospital, which was thoroughly visited, the excursion being agreeably diversified by the explanations and anecdotes of the attendant physicians. Human misery in some of its most horrible forms was beheld, but the sadness of the scene was relieved by the surrounding evidence of devoted care and consummate skill.

Other institutions were then visited, and the next embarkation was for Randall's Island, where the party was received by the Superintendent and the children, who, in gala attire and military array, did the honors of the occasion, with a general parade and neat addresses, delivered with appropriate taste by two promising little spokesmen.

It was one hour later than the appointed time, or quite 4 o'clock, ere the large company disembarked again at the College, where a fresh throng of ladies and citizens awaited them.

The doors of the lecture-room were scarcely opened before every seat and convenient standing point was crowded, and it was with no little difficulty and no lack of general mirth that the sliding doors between the lecture and apparatus rooms could be pushed back to admit the Faculty and speakers to the rostrum reserved for them.

This accomplished, Dr. ISAAC E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, announced Rev. Dr. FERRIS, who, with great impressiveness and feeling, opened the exercises with prayer.

THE INAUGURAL LECTURE.

Prof. BENJ. W. MCCREADY, M. D., Secretary to the Faculty, was then introduced, and proceeded to deliver the inaugural lecture, which cannot, to our regret, be given in full.

Prof. MCCREADY said that it was in accordance with universal usage to open every session of every medical college with an introductory discourse, setting forth the aims of the session, and such other facts as were thought to bear upon the interests of the class. The present occasion was one that involved peculiar interest, for it marked a new era in the pursuit of medical and surgical science in the United States, as this was the earliest organized attempt to combine practice with theory in all the branches of medical instruction, and on so complete a scale.

Some 25 years ago, when he was a student in the old College of Physicians and Surgeons on Crosby-street, the course of instruction was entirely didactic. The Professor of Obstetrics, Dr. BECK, whose loss is still deeply deplored, gave lectures, accompanied by illustrations, indeed, but the student of morbid anatomy never saw a recent specimen. Of Clinical instruction there was absolutely none. The theatre of the Hospital was filled at first by young students galvanized by the ability of the Professors and the novelty of their studies; but in a few days these would drop away, and the lectures would lose their interest for them. The Professors were eminent and respectable, and fault was not to be found with them, but with the system. A necessity for more practical teaching was universally felt. The Professor here ably reviewed the defects of such Clinical instruction as was attempted in the various colleges of a former day, and proceeded:

Previous to 1848, Bellevue Hospital was confided to the care of a Resident Physician, chosen by the Common Council of the City, and selected rather for his political claims upon the party in power there, than for his experience and ability in his profession, and when a change was made it was rarely for the better. Some six or eight young men were appointed and did the practical duty in the Hospital upon payment of the proper fee to the Resident Physician, and the horrors that were witnessed in the management of severer cases at that time were appalling. At length, in 1848, the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital received authority over the medical superintendence of the patients, and, under that Board, this management still continues. The Board has endeavored to render every available facility for clinical instruction, to secure the best improvements of the time, and to repay the public for its charity and confidence. Regular clinical lectures have been instituted throughout the year, and medical men from other and distant States have resorted to this spot for practice and instruction. Thus has the character of the institution been elevated, and the glorious end of its establishment been more thoroughly attained in the better relief of the sick and suffering poor. For twenty years previous to the new arrangement, the average mortality had been 20 per cent. of all the patients received. In the very first year after, this ratio fell to 14 per cent., and it was now even less than 10. Out of more than 10,000 patients received last year, at Bellevue alone, at least 1,000 lives had been saved by the new system. This success secured higher reputation, and better attended classes, and the question soon arose: Why not add Didactic and Clinical instruction? In England this is everywhere done. Guys and St. Thomas' Colleges are within the same walls and, on the Continent of Europe, Clinical teachers are part of the Faculty of the medical universities. This course of instruction is not left to option, but is made a necessary part of the *curriculum* through which the student must pass. We did not and would not lag behind, and strenuous efforts were early made to establish a college on these principles in connection with the hospital, but our sister city Brooklyn stole a march upon us in the establishment of the Long Island Hospital Medical College—our bright example! [Great applause.] Last year the President of the Board of Public Charities and Correction gave the splendid new Hospital on Blackwell's Island to the charge of the Board of Bellevue, and thus, at once, the sphere and resources of our practice were immeasurably widened. There were cases of every description in the greatest variety, and of all nationalities: Lascars and Chinamen, Indians from Chili, Spaniards from all the South American States, could be seen side by side with natives from every country in Europe, presenting every form and modification of disease. The Commissioners in this, and in every other way, gave all possible facilities for the formation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and its present success is owing to them.

The eloquent professor concluded with an allusion to the fact that the foundation of Bellevue Hospital was laid in 1811, just fifty years ago, when a hostile British fleet menaced our shores, and we stood on the verge of a dreadful war. By a marked coincidence, we inaugurate this College in the opening of a still more fearful struggle. Quickly the work of charity went on, and New-York survived the contest of 1812,—she will live through this one, too! [Prolonged applause.] We want here, now, but a lecture-room and museums. The Book of Nature lies open in yonder Hospital. We are here but to teach you the language in which it is written. "Then, (to the students,) handle, oh! handle its pages reverently, tenderly; for torn, defaced and soiled though they be, remember that they bear the impress of their Maker's image!"

It is almost needless to say that Prof. MCCREADY was repeatedly interrupted by the plaudits of his refined and intellectual audience, and that the utmost satisfaction was felt by all who listened to a lecture which only our limited space compels us to sketch thus feebly.

PROF. TAYLOR'S APPEAL.

Prof. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, followed in an exceedingly appropriate and earnest appeal to the students present, bidding them a hearty welcome, extending high encouragement, yet impressing upon their minds the fact that a physician's life is one of toil, self-denial and struggle. The importance of a good beginning and zeal and devotion to the profession was urged. He said: "Begin well, and the future cross is easy to bear. He who is trifling with the Past at the expense of the Present is forfeiting the Future. What is all time but an everlasting and continual Now? Now, is Action, Hope and Experience concentrated into one. Start well, then, and remember that the next best thing, if you would wish to win, is to keep the pace!" [Continued applause.]

Dr. TAYLOR concluded with a handsome tribute to Hon. SIMEON DRAPER and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Dr. R. OGDEN DORREMUS, Treasurer of the College, here announced that the course of College lectures would commence to-day (the 17th,) as follows:

At 11 A. M., lecture on "Physiology," by Professor AUSTIN FLINT, Jr.

At 12 o'clock, on "Surgery," by Professor JAMES R. WOOD.

At 1¼ P. M., on "Clinics," by Professor LEWIS A. SAYRE. (The boat will start for the Island Hospital from Bellevue landing.)

At 2½ P. M., "Obstetrical Clinics," by Prof. GEORGE T. ELLIOTT.

At 4 P. M., "On Theory and Practice," by Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Sr.

At 5 P. M., "On Chemistry," by Prof. R. OGDEN DORREMUS.

MR. DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

Hon. SIMEON DRAPER was now introduced by the President, and proceeded, in some brief but earnest and appropriate remarks, to state, that while he and the Board of Commissioners did not pretend to possess one particle of the scientific knowledge that adorned the gentlemen of the Faculty, one and all, they did claim to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to what these gentlemen have so nobly and skillfully been doing for the poor of our beloved City. While not asserting their professional information, then, they—the four Commissioners—had deemed it to be the duty of practical men and good citizens to open their institutions to the Faculty, so that not only the City, but the whole country, should reap the benefit. And this, and far more, if more were possible Bellevue deserves, so long as it retains in its service and government such men as the array here presented—men whom everyone should honor and respect. Mr. DRAPER here spoke in warm and eloquent commendation of the Faculty, amid the hearty plaudits of all present.

The Commissioners, as well as the Trustees, he said, would cordially unite in all efforts to promote so good and glorious a work, but only unite in the protection of the poor and suffering committed to their charge. In this work, he hoped, the young men studying here would also unite, ever faithful, ever zealous and ever ready to protect these objects of misfortune in every dilemma of life. [Prolonged applause.]

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

His Grace the Right Reverend JOHN HUGHES was the next to address the large and delighted audience. He began by saying that it was not the first time he had heard the sound of his own voice, nor was he afraid of it, but that he felt more than usual emotion in the presence of so many scientific gentlemen and patrons of all that is charitable. He had not the slightest knowledge of medicine, nor when he was at College did he feel disposed to engage in the study, because he observed that all who were so engaged there were prone to imagine themselves afflicted with every disease under the sun. [Laughter and applause.]

But of the history of the noble profession of medicine, he was by no means ignorant. From the days of the Grecian HIPPOCRATES we have high testimony of the favor with which it was regarded.

CÆSAR made every physician a Roman citizen, thus investing him with the highest honor, because of his being a physician. In later days the Arabs took up the science of medicine and made great progress, and at a later period the profession was transferred, though for a long time feebly sustained, to Europe. Subsequently, even the clergy began to ply the Doctor's science, for it was then deemed quite consonant with the other offices of a servant of the church. At Monte Casino, the Benedictine Monks had, nearly one thousand years ago, a school of surgery and medicine, and, during the Middle Ages, when the bitterest prejudices prevailed in the minds of the Christians against the Jewish race, many of the latter began to practice medicine, and although, as a people, they were despised and even shut up in separate quarters in European cities, yet their doctors were admitted to the palaces of kings and princes as such. As civilization increased the profession assumed the grand proportions and universal eminence it now presented.

The Archbishop added, that when in Europe he had never failed to visit the splendid institutions in which medical and surgical practice and theory are combined. At Paris they were found on all sides. At Lyons, it was almost a day's journey to pass through the hospitals. The student there could see in the wards the very case of which he had read during the same morning.

In Naples, in Rome, where the profession is much respected and beloved, and of far higher skill than is usually supposed, in Vienna, throughout Hungary, in almost every part of Europe, this same union of theory and practice afforded the amplest opportunities to the young physician.

His Grace remarked that he agreed with his friend on the right, (Mr. DRAPER,) that it was well to keep clear of the doctors, but we could not always get along without them—[laughter]—and as we must have them sometimes, let us have the best! Mankind was divided into two classes, the killers and curers. Let us, by all means, try to instruct our young physicians and surgeons as that they shall not belong to the former class! [Great hilarity and applause.] Let us then work for the success of this College and all similar institutions. His Grace had a countryman who was a noted killer, one who plied the trade in the East and all over Europe, but his killing had been sanctioned as necessary by the authorities above him, and therefore was not manslaughter—he referred to the Duke of WELLINGTON! [Applause.] But this eminent killer always took good care to have about him the very best staff of curers he could find—the ablest surgeons and doctors—and thus he partially remedied the evils he found it necessary to create! [Renewed applause.]

The reverend gentleman then alluded to the unpleasantness of battle, but the necessity of some such disagreeable events occasionally. A surgical operation was like a battle—it occasioned infinite pain, but it was intended to cure; and the surgeon and the soldier may alike, upon occasions, entertain feelings as tender as those of the gentlest Sister of Charity in the Hotel Dieu at Paris—nay, even of Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE herself. Thus, in a vein of mingled earnestness and jocose illustration, the Archbishop riveted the attention of his audience, and amused them.

In conclusion, he said, that were the present a post-prandial occasion, he should certainly offer a peculiar suggestion. As it was, he would beg leave to express his respect for a most eminent killer and a no less distinguished curer—Gen. SCOTT and Dr. MOTT!

This very happy hit was received with repeated rounds of applause, the crowd of listeners seeming to relish it highly.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. CHAPIN.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN was the succeeding speaker. He promised to administer gentle treatment and small doses, and, in the meanwhile, he did not know what the people of New-York would do, during this exodus of doctors. Some of them would undoubtedly have a chance to get well! [Shouts of laughter.] But, to be serious—aching heads and throbbing hearts were now, perhaps, painfully awaiting the appearance of some of them, and he would be brief.

The speaker remarked that the three branches of human occupation which more especially bore the name of professions, grow out of evil—they spring from the quarrels, the diseases and the sins of man kind; but, this evil is the mysterious background that projects from its dark surface the noblest and brightest traits of humanity. [Great applause.]

Justice and law are made palpable in the sight of men, and grow into power almost omnipotent by the exercise of legal ability, while the doctor and the clergyman are, in their walk, the helpers and deliverers of their fellows from all physical and moral evil. The good clergyman has infinitely much to do even with the bodies of his flock, and so has the physician much to do with the soul of his patient. Our Divine Master was the great teacher and the great physician of all the ages. Here is a combination of benevolence, courage and Christianity in the one profession which binds up the wounds, while it solaces the heart of the sufferer.

Dr. CHAPIN passed a most brilliant and glowing eulogy upon the medical profession, in a flow of language and with a wealth of illustration peculiar to himself. He narrated the anecdote of Dr. GLYNN, who was called in stormy weather and at night by a poor widow to visit her son where he lay dying of ague, in a wretched cottage among the fens of Cambridge. The Doctor took with him bark and wine, and prescribed for the poor lad. A few days afterwards the widow called upon him again, not to announce her son's decease, but to present him with a pet magpie, the only thing her son possessed to send him, in token of his gratitude. That poor homely bird uttered in the Doctor's ear, undoubtedly, sweeter notes than songster ever sung, and was, every day, a pleasure to him prouder than laurel crowns and garlands laid at his feet by Princess or by King.

In conclusion, the eloquent orator defended New-York City from the charge of guilt and sordidness. Among all the glorious monuments of her peaceful eminence in every noble thing, behold here this institution which beams a double star on the river bank, shedding wide the highest light of science—the grandest help to man.

New-York, sitting at the portals of the sea, looking out through her lattice of masts, has felt her great heart leap too in this hour of the nation's travail with a patriotism that has blossomed out from the stones of her streets into ten thousand flags, and rising in her wealth and her majesty she has covered the breast of the Union with a shield of gold, and girt it round about with a living bulwark of mighty sinews and bristling steel! Glorious in wisdom, bountiful in charity, in neither peace or war is she sordid. In the hour of our prosperity she has been gentle, but, today, in the thunder of battle her voice is terrible.

Dr. MOTT being loudly called, returned his thanks to the audience, but declined any further address.

Hon. JAMES T. BRADY followed in a short but telling speech, which confirmed, in no feeble degree, his reputation as a ready, humorous and impressive orator.

He was repeatedly and continuously applauded, and during his remarks added fresh wreaths to those which had already been heaped upon the brows of the energetic and able Faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

As the hour was now far advanced and daylight was waning, these interesting exercises were closed by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, who dismissed the audience with a fervent benediction upon the good work so wisely undertaken and so happily inaugurated.

THE COLLATION.

In a large saloon of the main building a very handsome and extensive collation was spread, and thither the whole company repaired, after leaving the College.

Wine and mirth flowed gaily for a time, and were only interrupted when table amputation had dismembered the feast. Then Dr. SAYRE, calling for bumpers, proposed the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. To this Mr. DRAPER responded pithily and appropriately, and was followed, upon timely toasts, by Drs. WOOD, SAYRE and ELLIOTT, the whole concluding with a very amusing speech by Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, which kept the assembled throng in one continuous roar of merriment.

Thus terminated an occasion which will long be remembered by those who participated, as one of the highest intellectual pleasure, and by the City as a bright page in the history of her science and her charity.

Grand Split in the Southern Confederacy.

Editorial Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The quarrel between WISE and FLOYD is not the only smoke that conceals the boiling and temeostuous volcano now working in the heart of the Southern Confederacy. You will soon see many more signs of disagreements and divisions. There are already two great parties in the seceded States—one composed of violent and proscriptive men like DAVIS of Mississippi, MASON, WISE and PRYOR of Virginia, COBB of Georgia, SLIDELL of Louisiana, REAGAN and MCCULLOCH of Texas, and ZOLLICOFFER of Tennessee—and the other of politicians like GOV. BROWN of Georgia, SOMMERS of Virginia, MAGOFFIN and POWELL of Kentucky, GEO. W. JONES of Tennessee, SEBASTIAN of Arkansas, SOULE and BOULIGNY of Louisiana, who are supposed to be in favor of a peaceable adjustment, and are free in the expression of their opinion that the war ought never to have taken place. Only a few weeks ago the Richmond *Examiner* denounced Vice-President ALEXANDER H. STEVENS as "the petted idol and hope of every corrupt speller and jobber in the South." DAVIS does not conceal his contempt for the camp-followers who were forced to run from the Free States to Richmond, and are now there, either starving or poor, or utterly dependent upon such contracts as they may be able to extort from him. Although there is really no money in the treasury of the traitors—their whole currency being depreciated paper, these wretched emissaries, having no other resort, beg and plead for employment of some kind. Of course, the expenses of the concern are enormous. We complain of ours; but it is a proud consolation to feel that our people are comparatively rich and comfortable, and that we can spare much out of our substance to our representatives and servants at Washington. If the Northern men who are anxious to terrify the masses of the loyal States, by exaggerating the amount of taxation necessary to sustain the Government in the war, would deal justly, they would point out the difference between our wide-spread comfort, and happiness, and wealth, and the dissensions, tatters and rags, and want of food and money, of the Secessionists.

The poetry of the revolution is passing away. The rich planters so willing to contribute to the rebel leaders are beginning to appreciate the folly of the whole experiment; and the politicians who shouted so loudly after Manassas look gloomily upon the coming Winter, and wait in fear for intelligence from the Gulf and the mouth of the Mississippi. It is said that Governor AIKEN, of South Carolina, whose fortune has been set down at a fabulous figure, denounces the heads of the army and the managers of the Provisional Government with much severity, and such men as Governor MANNING, of South Carolina, DUNCAN, of Alabama, the rich creoles of New-Orleans, and the rice, cotton, and sugar kings groan with bitter agony under the burdens heaped upon them.

I saw a Southern man yesterday, who predicts if MCCLELLAN defeats BEAUREGARD, the whole traitors' conspiracy will fall like a card castle, and that thousands now held, as it were, in chains, and forced to sing hosannas to men and to measures they despise, will break into loud and irresistible complaints. Nothing is more confirmatory of these general views than the tone of such of the secession papers as I have been enabled to glance over. Although filled with brutal articles against "the Lincoln army" and "the Yankees," it is a common thing to see in the columns of the Charleston *Mercury*, the New-Orleans *Picayune* and the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the most malignant sneers at the want of tact, system and integrity in the self-constituted Administration of the Confederacy. The break-up in the postal system is felt almost as keenly as the want of money and of the necessaries of life—including clothing, sugar, coffee, &c.

All the sound banks in the South are terror-stricken, not knowing the hour when the bandits will plunder them, as they plundered the Federal Treasury; and it is shrewdly surmised that these institutions would much rather see TWIGGS scourged out of New-Orleans, and the Federal army enter it with colors flying, than to suffer as they do. They feel that their money is much safer in the vaults of the Federal Treasury than in the hands of reckless robbers like MCCULLOCH and FLOYD, and they are not without hope that if they can hold on to their specie until it is taken from them by the Federal troops, it may, in some moment of magnanimity, be restored to them, when the hour of peace and submission has arrived. It must be a heart-breaking task for JEFFERSON DAVIS to preside over such a Government. Whatever may be said of him, he has, heretofore, borne an honest reputation. While a member of the Cabinet, he was known for his contempt of jobbers, and his horror of extravagance. Living, as he does, in the very centre of the sepulchre, and seeing, equally, its weakness and its corruption, I do not wonder that his health gives way, nor that he is the victim of constant self-reproaches.

A very bitter feeling exists against what is called the timidity of England and France in regard to the recognition of the Confederacy. Here is another element of the rebel weakness. This speedy recognition was the fondest dream of DAVIS and TOOMBS, and was held out as a glad promise to their followers. That miserable toady, DUDLEY MANN, assured them that it could be easily accomplished, and yet he has been vegetating in London and Paris for months, and now only writes to show how studiously he is being snubbed by the Ministers of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. Even J. B. DEBOW, the dislocated editor of the *Review* that bore his name, who was supplying timber for the secession conflagration, while taking the pay of the Federal Government, begins to despair of the whole concern.

How Canada Suffers from the War.

From the Toronto Globe.

We cannot wish for the success of the Southern rebellion in the interest of the slave, and furthermore we object to the separation of the Republic in the interests of Canada. We desire peace on this Continent, for it is peace that has given us our present development. If a perpetual war is kept up between the North and South, Canada will suffer with the rest of the Continent. Her greatest progress has been made during the times of greatest prosperity in the Northern States, and desolation there will make depression and embarrassment here. If the North succeeds, we may look for a speedy end to the war, and the return of prosperity. If it fails, we must expect a long contest at present, and perpetual trouble in the future. If the North is deprived of the South, and the bitter feeling which the Ministerial Press is trying to excite between Canada and the States continues, the Reciprocity Treaty will be abolished. It was the South that gave us reciprocity to serve its own ends, and without its aid in Congress it will be almost hopeless to attempt to save the treaty. It seems to us that some members of the Government and the Editor of the *Leader*, annexationists of an extreme kind, are working to bring about the abrogation of the treaty, hoping that annexation may follow. We can imagine nothing more unwise, coming from any friend of British connexion than abuse of the Northern States and expressions of sympathy for the South. We have no connection with the Slave States, and can have none. All our trade is with the North. Interest as well as duty prompt us to sympathize with its cause. We are ready to make sacrifices for a worthy object. The dangers of war ought not to be regarded if a principle is at stake. But when we are asked to take sides with JEFF. DAVIS and his manhunting, repudiating associates, and to denounce those with whom we are in daily and friendly intercourse, and who are engaged in fighting for a good cause, it is a little too much. When we are told, in addition, by the annexationist editor of the *Leader*, that our loyalty is questionable, because we do not homologate to the slave propaganda, disgust and indignation entirely get the better of us.

Narrow Escape at Niagara Falls.

On Sunday evening last, while a party of gentlemen were making a tour of Goat Island by moonlight, one of the party, Mr. PERCY CLARKE, indiscreetly ventured too near the edge of the rock forming a portion of the Central Fall. At this point the earth above the rock is insecure, and Mr. CLARKE, while passing forward to catch a closer view of the torrent, the earth gave way under his feet, and he was precipitated upon the rock below. In the partial darkness, as the moon was at that moment obscured by passing clouds, it was almost impossible to distinguish Mr. CLARKE'S position, and for a moment it was thought he had been swept over the Fall. All was confusion, and in the wild roar of the cataract it was difficult to hear his cries for help. At this moment, Mr. HOWARD PAUL, of London, who was one of the party, sprung forward, and instantly removing his coat prostrated himself upon the bank, and clinging to the roots of a tree, threw one end of the garment to the unfortunate gentleman, and succeeded, at the risk of his own life, in rescuing Mr. CLARK from his perilous and fearful position. When discovered he was hanging to an abutting crag or fragment of rock, which forms the precipice of the Central Fall, within a single foot of the immense sheet of falling water which roars and tumbles a distance of one hundred and fifty feet below. Had it not been for Mr. HOWARD PAUL'S courage and presence of mind, there would most likely have been added another victim to the list of those who have lost their lives by adventuring too near the terrific dangers of Niagara Falls.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS—CHOICE OF OFFICERS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the consolidation of the various skeleton regiments now forming in the State is being effected by the Governor and the Adjutant-General, would it not be well to make proper inquiries of the Colonels of the various regiments in the organization of the State militia as to the availability of the officers who for years have been under their command, and who most certainly are more competent, after their ten, fifteen or twenty years' service, (as the case may be,) than those who are offering and are recommended by friends in the present emergency; and who have never shouldered a musket, and have indeed sneered and laughed at our citizen soldiers. It would seem to be almost unjust, (and it has been done in many instances,) that the officer who has risen from the ranks, and has after a service of years in the State troops, achieved the position of a Captain or Colonel with honor to himself and credit to his State, should not at least be proffered a position which they by education and experience are certainly more calculated to fill than the mere novice, whose only knowledge of the art and science of war is merely theoretical, and acquired in a few hours study of Scott or Hardee.

MILITARY FESTIVAL—MOONLIGHT DANCE.

The United States Vanguards and the McClellan Chasseurs, at East New-York, to-day, will be treated to a festival during the day, and be honored with a moonlight dance on the greensward during the evening. The whole affair will be unique in a military point of view, and will doubtless be the occasion of drawing thousands of curious visitors to witness the display.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

The annual inspection of this regiment took place yesterday, at Tompkins-square. At 1 o'clock the remains of this regiment (the majority, since last inspection, having joined other corps,) formed into line on the east side of Tompkins-square. After marching, counter-marching and going through several other evolutions, the regiment returned to its headquarters. Major TAYLOR, of the Fourth Brigade was the Inspector, and the regiment was in command of Major HOLT. On inspection the total number of uniforms present was found to be fifty-seven.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

Yesterday afternoon, this regiment was inspected by Major HOADLEY at Tompkins-square. The number of men who were present at this inspection was much less than on previous years, nearly all of the members having joined other regiments. It was noticeable, however, that the diminution in officers was not so great as that of the men. On the conclusion of the inspection several evolutions were gone through in a manner highly creditable to the men. The total number of uniforms present was two hundred and thirty-five.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE SECOND AND THIRD BRIGADES.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. HALL, relative to the inspection of the Second and Third Brigades:

The Seventh Regiment, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock M., in Washington Parade Ground. The Eighth Regiment on Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. The Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. The Brigade Staff will assemble at the General's quarters, on Thursday, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The resignation of Col. GEORGE LYONS, of the Eighth Regiment, has been received and accepted, and he is honorably discharged the service, with the thanks of Gen. HALL, for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties during the many years he has been in the militia service of the State.

The several regiments of the Second Brigade will parade as follows: Fourth Regiment, at the Division Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, at 6 o'clock P. M., Friday, 18th; Fifth Regiment, at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue, 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 17th; Sixth Regiment, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday; Twelfth Regiment, at the same place, at 6 o'clock P. M., Friday.

CITY POLITICS.

Syracuse People's Union Nominating Convention.

NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR.

Pursuant to adjournment this Convention met at the Cooper Institute last evening, ANDREW LEWIS in the Chair. The Committee of Conference appointed by the Convention at their meeting reported that they met at the Everett House on Monday evening last, in pursuance of the published calls for the Conference Committees of the different parties to meet at that place, and they found the room set apart for the meeting in possession of the Fifth-avenue and St. Nicholas Hotel—self-constituted—Committees, and that they presented through Mr. WITTHAUS their credentials, and after waiting a reasonable time, and receiving no reply, they addressed to them a note requesting either the return of their papers or the acceptance of their Committee. The papers were thereupon returned to the Committee with a statement to the following effect:

On the presentation of said credentials JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., moved that they be accepted and the Committee received.

Mr. TALLMAN made a motion that the credentials be laid on the table, which, on a vote being taken, was carried by a majority of three.

A Committee of five from each party (three parties) was then appointed by the Chair to act as an Executive Committee for the Convention.

On motion, the rules of the meeting were suspended for the purpose of going into a nomination for Supervisor, and ISAAC COLMAN, of the firm of N. H. SELIGMAN & Co., No. 21 Nassau-street, was unanimously declared the nominee. A letter from A. OAKEY HALL was read, in which that gentleman acknowledged his acceptance of the nomination for District-Attorney. O. S. HOLDEN then addressed the Convention, in which he alluded to the report in yesterday's *Herald*, stating that this Convention met Tuesday evening, and adjourned *sine die*. The report was furnished without authority by some evil-disposed person, for the purpose of injuring the influence of this body. He said that the Convention had no desire but to bring together all parties, without reference to factions. They did not want in the organization any Union men, all Republicans, or all Democrats, but men from all parties. He then censured in severe terms the course pursued by A. J. H. DUGANNE at the Syracuse Convention. That individual attempted then, and had been striving ever since to break up the operations of this body, and he wished the public Press to state, as coming from him, (HOLDEN,) that this man, DUGANNE, had cheated the Convention of which the delegates before him were members, and had done his best to undermine their proceedings. He further stated that this organization had acted in good faith to all the parties that met in Syracuse, and would continue to do so. Mr. C. SWACKHAMMER said that he rose to cast no personal reflections upon any one, but that it appeared to him to be more sound and just to attack principles rather than individuals, although he was fully aware that some persons had been trying to break their organization down.

A motion was then made, but voted down, that the whole proceedings of the Convention for the evening be reconsidered.

It was stated by Dr. BRADFORD that it was the design of the organization to have ballot-boxes in every District in the City on the day of the election. The Convention then adjourned, to meet every Wednesday evening, in Room No. 19 Cooper Institute, until the election.

Mozart Assembly Nominations.

A number of the Mozart Assembly Conventions that had adjourned without making nominations, met in their several Districts last night, with the following result:

The Third District met at Waterman's, corner of Varick and Canal streets, and nominated GEORGE GORRICK.

The Ninth District met at No. 134 Seventh-avenue, and adjourned till Friday next.

The Tenth District met at the corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street, and adjourned till Friday evening.

The Eleventh District met at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, and nominated NOAH A. CHILDS.

The Thirteenth District met at National Hall, West Forty-fourth-street, and nominated ALEXANDER WARD.

The Fourteenth District met at the corner of Seventh-street and First-avenue, and adjourned till Friday evening.

The Sixteenth Assembly District met at the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway, and adjourned till this evening.

Republican Nominations.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Delegates to the Eighth Assembly District Convention met last evening, pursuant to adjournment, at O'Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt streets, and on motion, EPES E. ELLERY, of the Thirteenth Ward, was nominated for Assembly, on the first ballot. On motion, a Committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. ELLERY, who appeared, and in a short and patriotic speech accepted the nomination.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Fourth District Republican Senatorial Convention met last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and nominated JOHN H. WATSON, of the First Ward, as candidate for Senator.

Nomination of Coroners.

The Fifth-av. Union Committee held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and nominated ANDREW JACKMAN, WILLIAM SCHIRMER, and Drs. MILLARD and NEUMAN, for Coroners. Dr. JACKMAN is a candidate on the Tammany ticket, and one of the present Coroners. The Committee adjourned, to meet again on Friday evening.

Tammany Assembly Conventions.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-st. and Third-avenue, and nominated EDMUND JONES.

The Tenth Tammany Assembly District Convention met at the corner of Nineteenth-street, and adjourned till Friday evening.

News from California by the Pony Express.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to Oct. 9, inclusive, passed this point at 1 o'clock last night, with the following summary of intelligence for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 9—P. M.

Arrived Oct. 6, steamer *St. Louis*, Panama; 7th, ship *Geo. Peabody*, Cardiff; 8th, ship *Lotus*, Hong Kong.

Sailed, 5th, ship *Electra*, Sydney, with 8,000 sack wheat, 4,000 sacks oats, 8,000 quarter sacks flour.

The ship *Herald of the Morning* has completed loading for Liverpool, carrying 28,600 sacks wheat.

The *Western Star* has loaded with breadstuffs for Liverpool; the *Glimpse* for Sydney with a like cargo.

The ship *Star King* has been chartered for a load of lumber from Puget Sound to Australia; the *Sardinia* for Sydney *vid* Puget Sound with lumber; the *Santa Claus* has been chartered to load wheat for Callao, from thence with guano to Holland; the ship *Sea Serpent* has been chartered for Hong Kong.

The market is very quiet. Sales from first hands are limited. Sales of 500 firkins Isthmus bntter at 26c.; 2,000 sacks of Weat, on board ship *Franklin Haven*, for England, sold at $1 80.

The schooner *W. B. Scranton*, with a cargo of lumber, has been seized by the Marshal for confiscation. She is one of the fastest sailers in the Pacific Ocean.

A large sized hemped backed whale was caught in the Bay of San Francisco on the 5th, and has since been on exhibition at the foot of one of the streets of San Francisco, drawing immense crowds at fifty cents each.

The ship *Lotus*, from Hong Kongs, brings dates to the 12th of August.

A private letter to a mercantile house of San Francisco, dated Hong Kong, Aug. 11, contains the following:

A privateer was fitting out at Shanghai at the last dates.

Capt. ALLEN, who took the steamer *Surprise* to Shanghai; Capt. LYNCH, formerly a steamer Captain on the China coast; Mr. WARD, who has held a Colonelcy in the Chinese Imperial ranks; and Mr. CLEERY, United States naval storekeeper at Shanghai, are engaged in the piracy.

It is said that the schooner has been equipped from the United States naval stores, but I think there was only coal therein.

Westchester Market Fair.

KATONAH, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 16.

A market fair will be held at Katonah on Wednesday, the 23d of October, or the next fair day, if that be stormy, under the direction of the Bedford Farmers' Club, for the sale of horses, cows, working and fat cattle, sheep, swine, Shetland ponies, &c.; and, also, of farm produce by sample—corn, oats, potatoes, apples and cider; of evergreens, flowers, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, &c.

The Soldiers' Aid Association will arrange for a supply of refreshments to be disposed of for the patriotic fund.

In view of the unusually large domestic and foreign demand that now obtains for breadstuffs, this Fair, it is expected, will be more largely attended by sellers and purchasers than any of the preceding ones at this place, especially as it is open to all and not restrained to county or State limits.

The managers are Hon. AMER F. DICKINSON and OLIVER GREEN, Esq., to either of whom communications may be addressed, at Katonah.

The Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Delavan House to-day. There was a full attendance, and many outsiders were also present, including the candidates on the State ticket.

The meeting of the Committee was private. The recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio were urged as encouraging signs by those in favor of a vigorous canvass in the State. Arrangements were made for public meetings, at which Ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR and others are to speak, and other means were agreed upon for calling out the Democratic vote of the State.

Dr. J. B. BEEKMAN, Ex-State Senator, died quite suddenly at Kinderhook, to-day.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Niagara* sailed at 9 o'clock this morning, with six passengers for Halifax and thirty-two for Liverpool. She takes out no specie.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. A. P. Grant, of Oswego; Hon. J. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia: Hon. N. K. Wheeler, of Deposit; Judge Smalley, of Vermont; Judge Miller, of Rochester; D. T. Vail, of Troy; T. F. Humphrey, of Albany; Wm. Pollock, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Capt. Locke, of the U. S. Army; G. C. Campbell, of the U. S. Navy; Mr. Appleton and G. S. Choate, of Massachusetts, and L. H. Marsh